

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 996.—VOL. XXXV.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

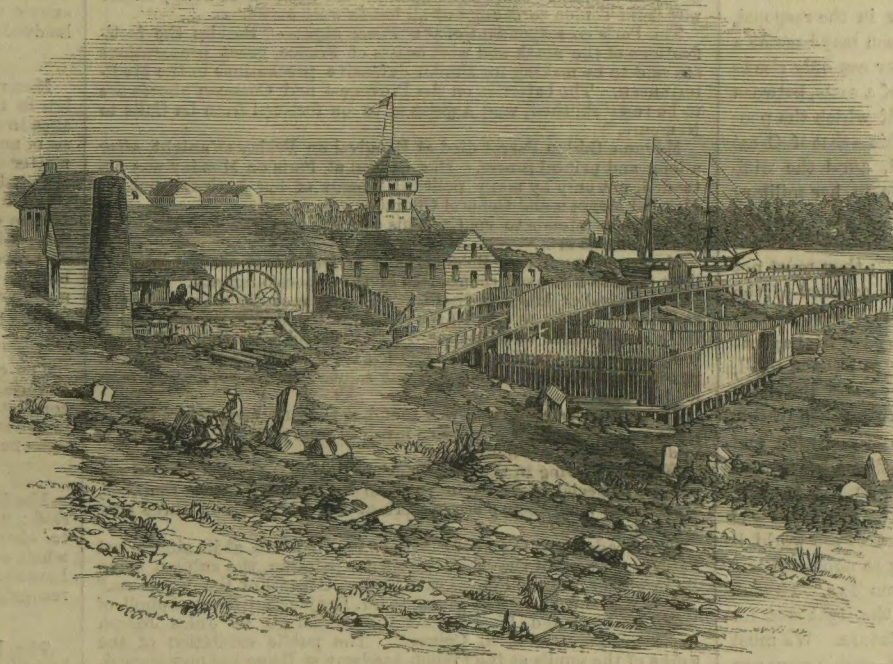
## THE WANTS OF OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

How is it that for the last eleven years Europe has been kept in a state of constant alarm at the prospect of a general war? Why do the great Sovereigns look distrustfully upon their subjects and upon each other? How comes it that the powerful Emperor, who declared his rule to mean "Peace," has been involved in seven years in two great wars? How did it happen that he was no sooner engaged in them than he strove to get out of them, leaving unfinished in each case the work which he undertook to perform? How was it that the peace concluded with Russia after the taking of Sebastopol settled nothing?—and that that concluded the other day at Villafranca was almost equally resultless, leaving the state of Italy more complicated than when the war began? The answers to these questions dovetail into each other. One answer may, in fact, serve for them all. The condition of Europe is unnatural and anomalous. It is not in accordance with the wishes, wants, or sentiments of the people. It is not suited to a commercial and industrial age, or to the operations of the Printing-press, the Railway, and the Electric Telegraph. The work left undone by the great Revolution of 1789 was recommenced in 1848, and the legitimate result is yet to be accomplished. The last eleven years have been years of struggle, but of struggle only commencing, and of which no man living can predict the close. Antiquated and barbarous modes of government strive to keep their place amid agencies that are hostile to them. There is, consequently, a fermentation of mind among all the peoples and nations within the pale of civilisation—a perturbation that will not subside until systems of government are brought into harmony with Nature and the advancing intelligence of mankind. In addition to these sources of disquietude there are the ambitious aspirations of youthful empires, such as Russia, struggling to procure for herself a seaboard; and the jealousies of older empires, equally ambitious and equally discontented with the idea that any Power in the world should be superior to themselves. If France be greater and richer than other na-

tions, what signifies the misery of Europe? If Russia drive the Turks into Asia, and acquire the passages from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, of what account are the feelings, prejudices, and interests of the rest of Christendom? Europe is not a whole in the estimation of any Power or Potentate whatever. It is nothing but an agglomeration of discordant elements, amid which Great Britain stands out in bold and well-defined

becomes an ingredient in the witches' cauldron of European politics, and adds flavour to the hell-broth of mischief that has been continually seething and simmering since the printing-press began to help mankind to think, and that will never cease simmering and seething while spiritual and physical tyranny exist to plague the bodies and the minds of nations that have ceased to be barbarous.

What with the Papacy as a temporal power in Europe, using its spiritual authority for the subjugation of popular freedom in other States as well as in its own; what with Mahomedanism encamped amid Christendom, hating it and being hated by it, and its dominion, as far as Europe is concerned, standing in the way of the natural expansion and development of the vigorous Russian empire; what with heterogeneous Austria, oppressed Italy, and absurdly-divided Germany; what with France, that forgives every fault and crime in a Sovereign who can fight and win great battles, and give "glory" to an army that has been suffered to monopolise all the power of the State; and what with the growth of that restless and inquiring spirit among what are called the "common people" which invariably and necessarily follows the Bible and the Newspaper, the state of Europe is so explosive that, although there may not be a Sovereign, great or small, within its boundaries who does not dread a general war, the calamity is not only imminent from day to day, but may burst forth upon some question with which reason and common sense may have no more to do than with the affairs of Laputa. Mutual distrust and jealousy pervade the whole Continent. King detests King, and Emperor, Emperor. The temporal scorns the spiritual, and the spiritual despises the temporal, power. The popular feeling of one nation acts as if the people of another nation or race were its natural enemies; and there is such an amount of disquietude and of repulsion—such a conflict of sentiments, passions, reasons, and interests—as to make it but too evident to all who look before them, that a mighty struggle is ominously near, and that our old Continent must pass through another such ordeal as that which was its fate to undergo from 1789 to 1815 before a new and better state of things can be permanently



NANAIMO, THE COALING STATION AT VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

relief, pre-eminent, by the happy insularity of her position, by the numbers, wealth, industry, and courage of her people, and, more than all, by her Protestantism and her Liberty. And, as pre-eminence, either among individuals or nations, is not attainable except at the cost of the envy or hatred of others less fortunate or less deserving, the moral power of this country



MEETINGS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ.—SEE PAGE 320.



established. Happy for Europe if the second struggle be not more sanguinary than the first!

It follows, if these things be true, that the people of Great Britain, in insisting upon the efficiency of their Army and the increase of their Navy, are not acting with the blind fear induced by Panic, as the selfish doctrinaires of the ultra-peace party allege, but from sound reason. We live amid combustibles, and must ensure ourselves as best we can. But, in insisting upon the maintenance and increased efficiency of the Army and Navy, and in expressing their willingness to pay all consequent charges, great and burdensome as these charges may be, the people and their rulers have not sufficiently taken into account the fact that money alone will not procure us everything we require. Money may be the sinew of war; but, besides sinew, we need bone, muscle, vital energy, and soul. If labour of any kind, at mill, or factory, or shop, at weaving, spinning, or building, or any other Trade and Industry, will produce five or six shillings a day to the labourer, why should the labourer take to the trade of War for one shilling and threehalfpence a day, to say nothing of the possible floggings and probable sudden death from the bayonets or bullets of the enemy? If we expect to have soldiers and sailors in an age when Commerce and Industry offer rewards so much higher than War can afford, we must increase in some way or other the inducements that sway the actions of ordinary men, and make the calling of the soldier and the sailor so honourable, or so well paid, either presently or prospectively, as to compete on something like an equality with other pursuits. If we continue to flog our soldiers and sailors for breach of discipline, can we rationally expect any but the refuse of our population to enrol themselves under the national banner? If the British soldier (unlike the soldier of France) has not the knowledge that he carries the marshal's bâton in his knapsack, and that he may rise, by good conduct, by courage, by intelligence, and by the fortune of war, to the highest rank of his profession, but the certainty that he never can, whatever be his merits, be anything better than a sergeant-major, how shall the hot youth of our isles, and all the budding genius of each generation, be induced to offer themselves, either in the Army or the Navy, to the service of their country? The English civilian is free in the highest sense of the word. The English soldier or sailor is a mere serf. The civilian has no impediment in his path that courage, thrift, and good conduct cannot conquer. An English shopkeeper may become a member of Parliament or a Cabinet Minister and a sharer in the responsibilities of Government. A barber or a barber's son may become a peer of the realm, but the common soldier or sailor can only rise to a certain height, and is one of a class, or rather of a caste, between which and that of his officers there is a wide gulf which the poor plebeian is not allowed to pass. It comes to this—that if Great Britain desires to maintain her rank in the world, amid the difficulties that threaten Europe, she must do justice to her military and maritime defenders. To use the Napoleonic phrase, "a career must be opened for talent." The soldier and the sailor must not be treated as the Americans treat their "niggers"; they must not be considered as an inferior race necessary to the comfort of the Commonwealth, but of a lower grade to that of other people. The plebeian must be allowed to compete with the patrician in the great arena of the public service. The prizes of War must be open to all, and be given to the worthiest. Let the military and the naval career offer such prizes as will tempt the adventurous youth of this country. Let it give something better than Greenwich and Chelsea Hospital to comfort the declining years of the brave men that shall do all and dare all for their country in the hour of danger. The patrician element has its uses both in the Army and in the Navy; but in the present state and temper of the world it will not do for Great Britain to trust entirely to noblemen and gentlemen, and the payers of Property and Income Tax. Though we may need defenders, we cannot get them of the right sort for scanty pay, uncheered by any prospects in the future. We must bid higher than Trade if we would prosper in War—not in mere pay which youth and courage may afford to despise, but in the chance of honourable promotion. It was not by the aid of aristocratic officers only that Napoleon I. rescued France from utter prostration and annihilation. It will not be by aristocratic Generals and Admirals—promoted by influence and seniority, and not by merit—that Great Britain will hold her own in a general conflagration. The soldiers and sailors of 1859 have other ideas than their predecessors of 1789 and 1815. If the State cannot offer its military and naval recruits a career of advancement such as every man in a free country has a right to expect, the day may come when we may have to battle, not for our position only but for existence.

#### NANAIMO, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

As everything connected with the colony of Vancouver's Island is just now of special interest, we give on the preceding page a view of Nanaimo, the coaling station of Vancouver's Island, and destined, probably, to become the Newcastle of the Pacific. Nanaimo was one of the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Gulf of Georgia, and it was in order to make a shorter route to this station that they some years ago explored Haro's Channel, which is now claimed by the United States. Our engraving is from a sketch by Lieutenant Panter-Downes, of H.M.S. *Tribune*, which vessel is represented in our illustration.

A great fire had occurred at Halifax, Nova Scotia. A large number of buildings were destroyed in Hollis-street, Granville-street, and Barrington-street. The total loss, it was supposed, would amount to a million dollars.

**DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.**—A despatch from Bona, dated Monday, informs us that the Bey died on the 22nd ult. In consequence of the energetic measures taken by Rhasnadar, tranquillity has been maintained. During the interregnum, which lasted thirty-six hours, the presumptive heir, Sidi Sadok, was recognised as successor. He was installed as Bey on the 24th ult., and took the oaths to observe the Constitution and laws granted to the country by his predecessor.

**FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.**—A fire has destroyed upwards of 1000 houses in the Turkish capital. It broke out in the quarter of Hass-Kefi, built like an amphitheatre on the side of a hill, and inhabited by 30,000 Jews, and from the houses being of wood the flames spread with the most frightful rapidity, and in a very short time upwards of sixty habitations were destroyed. The fire was then, most persons thought, got under, but on the next day it broke out afresh, and very nearly 1000 more houses were reduced to ashes. The inhabitants were seen running half naked through the streets, seeking shelter; and more than 600 families who lost all they possessed are encamped on the hill. A subscription was immediately opened on behalf of the sufferers, and soon produced 150,000 piasters (25,000 £.). The Sultan ordered a number of military tents to be supplied to afford them temporary shelter.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress took an excursion recently on board the *Aigle* yacht as far as Cape Breton. A letter from that place informs us that on arriving off that port it was found that their Majesties could not land in the yacht's boat, and they were obliged to get into a small fishing-boat, which carried them in safety to the shore. The master of the boat offered to their Majesties the produce of his day's fishing, which was graciously accepted. The Emperor and Empress visited the works in course of execution in order to convert the port into a harbour of refuge, and then entered into a carriage, and returned by land to Biarritz.

The *Mémorial des Pyrénées* states that the Emperor has purchased 160,000 fr. worth of land adjacent to his domain at Biarritz.

Orders have been given by the Emperor that all persons confined in prison in the Basses Pyrénées for debts to the State arising out of condemnations by the police and correctional tribunals shall be set at liberty.

*Galignani's Messenger* contains the following intelligence:—"The Emperor and Empress will prolong their stay at Biarritz for some days longer. It is thought that their Majesties will not return to Paris until the 2nd or 3rd of October. The town of Bordeaux lately sent a deputation to Biarritz, soliciting the Emperor to stop there on his return to the capital, a request which appears to have been favourably received."

The King of the Belgians left Biarritz on Friday week.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains the following:—"Under the pretence of proving that the press is not free, several journals direct against the decree of February, 1852, attacks which exceed the utmost limit of the right of discussion. Respect for the law is inseparable from the exercise of legal liberty. Against the writers who are forgetful of it the Government might make use of the weapons which it possesses in its hands; but it does not wish to do so immediately after the entirely spontaneous act which relieved the press from the warnings with which it had been stricken. The Government, however, faithful to its principles of moderation, nevertheless cannot fail in its duty of enforcing respect for the law. It, therefore, honestly warns the journals that it is resolved no longer to endure polemical excesses, which can only be regarded as the manoeuvres of parties."

The first warning since the amnesty has been given to a provincial paper, *La Gironde*, of Bordeaux, for an article containing "offences" against a member of the Imperial family. The article which drew the official warning was an extract from the Tuscan correspondence of the *Times* respecting Prince Napoleon and his Italian schemes.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning says:—"Several foreign papers assert that the solution of the affairs of Italy will be obstructed by the desire which the Emperor has to create in Italy a kingdom for a Prince of his house. These rumours need not be refuted. It suffices, in order to deprive them of every foundation, without mentioning the engagements made at Villafranca, to remind the public of the acts and words of the Emperor both before and after that epoch."

The French frigate *Sané*, of 450-horse power, launched at Cherbourg in 1847, was lost on the 22nd ult. on the Raz de Seins, on her way from Toulon to Brest, but all hands were saved.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"Besides the fortifications of the north and west coasts of France, great preparations are said to be making for similar defensive precautions in the Mediterranean. The batteries on the Provencal and Corsican shores are to be re-established, and Algeria is to be fortified from La Calle to Nemours."

Madame Odilon Barrot died at Bougival on Friday se'nnight, after a long and painful illness. Her funeral at Paris on Monday was attended, not only by many political friends of her husband, but by Marshal Magnan and General Oudinot.

M. Roger intends to continue his operatic career, notwithstanding the loss of his arm.

Messrs. Blanqui and Boichot have arrived at Marseilles, stating their intention to avail themselves of the general amnesty.

The arrival of Marshal Niel at Toulouse recently was made the occasion of a great fête. All the houses in the streets through which the cortège passed were decorated with flags and flowers. The Marshal was received by the Mayor, the municipal authorities, and the General in command of the division, and was saluted by the population with loud cheers.

Judge Hua's stolen child was found at Orleans, and restored to its parents. The case is at present involved in mystery. A woman is under arrest for the theft.

Workmen living in the neighbourhood of the Vincennes Railway can, by a special condition imposed on the company by the Emperor, travel to or from their place of work at the low price of three sous for each person.

The Academy of the Beaux Arts of the Institute, at its sitting last Saturday, awarded the grand prizes for painting, the subject being "Coriolanus Taking Refuge with Tullus, General of the Volscians." The first grand prize was given to M. Benjamin Ullmann, pupil of MM. Drolling and Picot; and the second to M. Jules Joseph Lefebvre, pupil of M. L. Coignet. The public exhibition of the works of the pupils at the French Academy at Rome has now opened, and will remain open until Sunday, the 2nd of October, inclusive, every day from ten to four o'clock.

Several eminent French artists are at present actively employed. M. Horace Vernet is terminating a picture representing Napoleon I. surrounded by his Marshals; M. Yvon has completed his designs for the pictures of the battles in Italy; M. Beaucé is painting an equestrian portrait of Marshal Canrobert; M. Jouffroy is at work on a marble statue of sculpture; M. Dumont is busy on the model of a statue of Alexander Humboldt; M. de Nougé is terminating a statue of General de Lourmel, which is to be erected in Napoleonville; and M. Megret is commencing one of Massena for the city of Nice.

##### BELGIUM.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the fêtes of September commenced on Friday at Brussels, the opening being announced by a salvo of artillery. In the course of the day a funeral service was performed in all the churches in memory of those who had fallen in the cause of Belgian independence, and all the sacred edifices were hung with black on the occasion. The choir and the nave of Saint Gudule were filled by the official world. The King and Royal family were absent, but were represented by the members of their households. Only one of the members of the Cabinet, the Minister of the Interior, was present, but the ceremony was attended by a number of high functionaries.

The second of the September fêtes at Brussels took place on Saturday, and was ushered in by a salvo of artillery. At noon there was a meeting of the Royal Academy, at which a prize cantata was executed, and the result of the competition in sculpture was proclaimed. At two o'clock there was a distribution of prizes and honorary rewards for acts of courage and humanity in the Temple des Augustins, in the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Brabant. At five there was a grand concert of military music in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, and in the evening a gratuitous dramatic performance at the Circus, consisting of Flemish pieces.

The third day (Sunday) began as usual with a salvo of twenty-one guns fired by the artillery of the Civic Guard. This being the day selected for the societies of archers, crossbow-men, &c., to receive the prizes offered by the city, at an early hour the members of those societies began to assemble, and at ten o'clock went in procession to the Place de la Monnaie. There, round a table, under the peristyle of the theatre, sat three of the municipal authorities, attended by a secretary, who handed to each society as it passed the prize for which the members were to compete. At eleven o'clock the choral societies assembled in the Grande Place, which was scarcely large enough to contain them all, and, after singing several choruses with wonderful effect, each society received the medals allotted to it. At one o'clock the park was crowded with a multitude of all classes, and continued so until after the execution of the grand concert, which was the chief attraction of the day.

The most novel and important feature in the September national fêtes was the inauguration of the Column du Congrès, which took place on Monday under circumstances of the most striking interest and imposing significance.

The *Precursor* of Antwerp gives the following account of the measures adopted by the War Department for the execution of the works in that city:—"A public adjudication will take place at Antwerp on the 31st of October next. The undertaking will be contracted for in one lot, at a fixed price. The department estimates the whole of the works at about 40,000,000 fr. Every person sending in tenders must, before the day of adjudication, deposit as guarantee 1,000,000 fr., and the works must be terminated within three years."

##### ITALY.

On Monday the Sacred College met at Rome and appointed seventeen Bishops. In the annual allocation of the Pope his Holiness alludes to the National Assembly of Bologna, and refers to the censure expressed by that assembly against the Papal Government. In conclusion his Holiness expresses a hope that the Romagnese will return to their allegiance to the Holy See. "We have received," says the *Patrie*, "intelligence from the Papal States to the 25th ult. The Pontifical army, amounting to about 8000 men, were assembled at Ancona and Pesaro, and that of the Legations, 15,000 strong, was concentrated at Rimini. A report was current at Rome that an insurrectionary movement had taken place at Aquila, in the Abruzzi. Troops, it was said, had been sent by the Neapolitan Government to repress the rising."

The Dictator of Parma and Modena has issued a decree enacting that henceforth all notarial deeds are to be headed with the formula, "Under the reign of his Majesty King Victor Emmanuel II., &c."

The King of Sardinia arrived at Cremona on the 20th ult. from Lodi. The same ovations that have hitherto marked his progress were repeated there. His Majesty visited the military hospital, still containing Sardinian and French soldiers, to each of whom he graciously addressed a few words of kindness. At the cathedral his Majesty was received by the Bishop and clergy. At eight p.m. he took a drive along the streets, which were brilliantly illuminated, and then honoured with his presence the ball which was given by the municipality on the occasion. On Saturday last, at Monza, the Romagnese deputation was received by the King, and the reply of his Majesty to their address praying for the incorporation of their country with the Sardinian kingdom agreed with the replies given to the Tuscans and the Modenese. The reply amounts to a promise to advocate their cause before Europe, and particularly before the Emperor of the French, in whom the King recommends the Romagnoles to trust. There is, however, one significant addition to be marked. The King, as an Italian Prince, is favourable to the wishes of the people in the Legations, but, as a Catholic Sovereign, he entertains a high respect for the Pope. The *Corriere Mercantile* denies the rumour concerning a new loan said to be negotiating by Piedmont. The King of Sardinia has issued a decree organising the service of the flotilla of gun-boats on the Lake of Garda, and increasing their staff and crews.

##### PRUSSIA.

The Ministers are beginning to make preparation for the approaching Session of the Chambers, and all of them are expected to be in the capital next week, with the exception of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and M. von Bethmann-Hollweg, whose absence may be of longer duration. When they meet they will come to some resolution as to the measures which they are to bring before the Parliament, among which, it is said, that for the improved organisation of the landwehr will have a prominent place.

##### AUSTRIA.

Measures of reform follow one another rapidly in Austria. A new law in reference to municipal organisation has just made its appearance in the *Vienna Gazette*; and, though the Liberal party in Austria seem not to be quite content with its provisions, they yet find much matter for praise in it. Its adoption by single municipalities is optional. Those which have an older constitution may either preserve it or exchange it for the new one. Extensive reforms of the system of taxation are likewise in prospect. Representatives of the ratepaying classes have been invited to go to Vienna and to draw up propositions concerning an amended system of direct taxation; but the distress of the Austrian treasury is such that the commission must necessarily be unable to diminish the public burdens, and can at best put effect a more equal assessment of them.

##### GERMANY.

The conferences between the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, are ended. The Ministers are completely agreed upon the question of the reform of the Diet. It is also supposed that the question of the Hesse Cassel Constitution was one of the subjects discussed at the conferences.

##### DENMARK.

The States were opened on Monday. The President in his speech said: "The Government and the Council of the kingdom had but to choose between federal execution and the suppression of the whole common Constitution, in so far as it relates to Holstein and Lauenburg. Government has chosen the latter, although it does not recognise the competency of the federal execution."

##### RUSSIA.

The Emperor left Sarskoe-Selo on Sept. 23, for Moscow, whence he will proceed direct to Toula.

The Government has adopted fresh financial expedients with a view to arrest the growing depreciation of its paper money in consequence of enormous issues rendered necessary by the expenses of the Crimean war. The bank-notes now in circulation are to be exchanged for notes bearing five per cent interest, which are to be redeemed by equal annual instalments in the course of thirty-seven years.

By the last accounts, the Grand Duke Constantine, in his splendid ship the *General Admiral*, had arrived at Cronstadt, where the attention of his Imperial Highness was at once directed to the hastening out of the ships of war intended for different foreign stations, that they might be enabled to leave the Baltic before the winter should set in to detain them.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Nord* gives the following details respecting the capture of Schamyl, the correctness of which he vouches for. After describing the plan of attack which had been arranged by Prince Bariatsinski, the account proceeds:—

The fight was one of the most desperate character, but the Murides, placed between two fires, saw that resistance or flight was equally impossible. Out of 400 men who formed the garrison of Gounib forty-seven only remained alive. Schamyl shut himself up in one of the habitations which were cut into the rock. The plateau was covered with corpses. We lost one hundred men. When Prince Bariatsinski arrived on this plateau he stopped the firing, and, addressing Schamyl, summoned him to surrender. The Imam, appearing at the aperture which had been made in the rock, asked on what condition he was required to yield. "Leave your retreat unconditionally," replied the Commander-in-Chief. He who had been our bitterest enemy for so many years then came forth. "Are you Schamyl?" asked the Prince. "Yes," replied the Imam. "Then your life is spared, and you will retain your wives and property. But I shall send you to St. Petersburg to-morrow, and your fate must finally depend on the will of the Emperor, my august master." Schamyl bent his head without uttering a word. The General then said, "I waited for you a long time at Tiflis; I hoped you would come of yourself and make your submission, but you forced me to come here in search of you." Then, turning to Lieutenant-Colonel Grabbe, he said, "Proceed forthwith to St. Petersburg, and report to the Emperor what you have seen. To-morrow I will send a report and Schamyl himself."

Schamyl was born in 1778, being the child of poor Tartar peasants. He was forty years of age when he commenced against Muscovite domination the war which he has since carried on with such perseverance and courage. Not only he but all his family have been made prisoners.

##### TURKEY.

The journals from Constantinople announce that numerous arrests had taken place in consequence of the discovery of a political conspiracy, but few details of the affair are published, as the journals state they have been forbidden to make comments on the matter until the judicial examinations have been concluded. Vigorous measures have been taken by the Government. Among the principal leaders of the conspiracy were two Generals of Division, Djaffir of the Artillery, and Hossein, Governor of the Dardanelles, several Colonels and Ulemas. Djaffir was drowned in the Bosphorus. No Christians were compromised in the plot. The Europeans and the foreign Ambassadors were to be protected.



## UNITED STATES.

The latest intelligence from the United States possesses little interest.

There has been no change in the position of affairs at San Juan Island. No British soldiers have been landed there, nor has any addition yet been made to the American force, though General Harney is said to have ordered all the American troops in the Washington and Oregon territories to assemble at San Juan. A large mass of documents had been received at Washington from General Harney relative to the San Juan Island dispute, embracing copies of his correspondence with Governor Douglass.

Latest advices from Utah territory state that the election for delegate to Congress has resulted in the choice of W. H. Hooper Morgan. A party of forty-two United States' dragoons had surprised a band of one hundred and fifty Indians concerned in the late massacre of Californian emigrants, and had killed twenty of their number.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Royal Mail steamer *Celt*, Captain Brown, arrived at Plymouth on Monday morning. She left the Cape on August the 21st. Among her passengers are his Excellency the Governor Sir George and Lady Grey, Lord John and Lady Taylor, and Lieutenant Onslow, R.N., from the Cape.

Great regret is expressed in the colonial papers at the recall of Governor Grey. A large number of public meetings had been held in different districts, and highly complimentary addresses presented to his Excellency by persons of all classes and shades of politics, the universal feeling seeming to be that his administration has tended much towards furthering the prosperity of the colony. The horses were taken from his carriage at Government House, and it was drawn by the inhabitants under triumphal arches to the place of embarkation. Salutes were fired, and, when on board, his Excellency received addresses from all the public bodies. A petition has also been forwarded to the Queen, signed by 2000 colonists, praying for a reconsideration of Sir George's recall, and asking his reappointment as Governor to the colony. The Dutch and Fingoes have also joined in this expression of opinion.

Extreme drought still continued in most parts of the colony; in several districts no rain had fallen for a very long time, and the people were unable to plough. All articles of consumption had consequently risen greatly in price. The stock lost by the farmers was enormous, and it was feared that many of the small farmers would be ruined. Such a severe drought had never been known before.

News had been received from Dr. Livingstone to the 30th of July, 1859. Dr. Livingstone has now pretty well ascertained the course and general character of the two great rivers, the Zambesi and the Shire. Both of them are navigable far into the interior, amidst a rich soil and extensive healthy districts, highly favourable for colonisation. Another lake has been opened, greatly surpassing in extent the celebrated Ngami.

The Trans Vaal and Free States are in a state of peace. Natal is flourishing.

## CHINA.

Advices from Hong-Kong to the 10th of August have been received. Nothing further has taken place in reference to the disasters at Peiho. It is supposed that the American Minister is now at Peking. Captain Vansittart is reported as having died of his wounds. Admiral Hope's state of health is serious. In the north and at Shanghai several Europeans have been murdered by the Chinese. The British Plenipotentiary continued at Shanghai, and the greater part of Admiral Hope's squadron was lying off the entrance of the Ningpo River. It is reported that a few men wounded during the disastrous attack on the Peiho forts have fallen into the hands of the Chinese, who are said to treat them well.

"The last news from Shanghai," says the *Pays*, "establishes beyond a doubt the arrival of Mr. Ward, the American Envoy, at Peking. This diplomatist ascended the Ki-tcheou-Yunho, one of the branches of the Peiho, accompanied by all the members of his legation. Arrived at Ning-Ho-Fou, the American corvette which had brought Mr. Ward was retained in the port. The members of the legation, under the guidance of a mandarin, were placed in a huge box, about five metres long by three broad, which was closed everywhere but above, so as to prevent those it contained from seeing the country. This box, or travelling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveller, was placed on a raft and taken first up the river, and then up the Imperial Canal, as far as the gate of the capital. Here it was placed on a large truck drawn by oxen, and in this way the Minister of the United States and the members of his legation entered the town of Peking. They were perfectly well treated by the Chinese, but were not allowed to see anything. The truck was drawn into the courtyard of a large house which was to be the residence of the American Envoys, but from which they were not to be allowed to go out. At the last dates they were awaiting their interview with the Emperor. They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a despatch to Mr. Fish, the American Consul at Shanghai, informing him of their safety. After the interview the American Minister was to be reconducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came."

The *Northern Bee* publishes a correspondence from Kiachta, which states that the loss of the Chinese in the affair at the Taku Fort was 1000 men killed; the number of wounded is not stated. The *Bee* also states that the American Minister had arrived at Peking, but is kept confined (*tenu enfermé*).

The *North China Herald* says:—"Opium is becoming the winter crop of several of the Chinese provinces, where the country produce is fast superseding the Turkey and the inferior classes of the Malwa drug. It is largely used for intermixture with the dearer Patna and Malwa. The juice has an acrid taste. In cultivation the Chinese look more to quantity than quality."

## INDIA.

The Overland Mail brings us news from Calcutta to the 23rd of August.

The Special Disarming Act, passed by the Legislative Council during the rebellion, is to be made permanent. The Bengal civilians are protesting against the proposed reduction of salaries. The celebrated fortress at Vellore, in the Presidency of Madras, is to be dismantled. It is reported that the Inam inquiry is to cease, and that a moderate assessment and a succession duty are to be imposed. It has been notified by the Viceroy that the house of Delhi has been deprived of all titular distinctions, honours, dignities, and privileges for ever. The disarming of Oude has been completed. The Chief Commissioner ascertained the precise number of arms a native ought to have, and insisted, not without severity, on their production. The result shows the state of society in Oude:—Forts destroyed, 1827; arms of all kinds taken, 1,367,406. There are about 2,000,000 adult males in Oude.

Another project of taxation has been introduced in the Legislative Council. It is one without a parallel in Europe, being in reality an income tax on classes. All men whose incomes are derived from land are exempted. All men who live on property, without doing anything, are exempted. But all men who pursue any trade or profession, or draw any salary from private individuals, are to take out a license for so doing, and pay for the same. The rates, it is understood, will be about equal to a 2 per cent income tax on the industrial classes alone. The return from the impost is estimated at a million and a half.

The Governor-General and his suite were to leave Calcutta in September, his Lordship proceeding on a tour through the North-West, and then settling himself for the hot weather and rains at Simla.

Up to the date of the departure of the mail no application for reinforcements of troops for China had been received in Calcutta. Nevertheless, two European regiments had been warned to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation.

JAPAN.—The unsatisfactory announcement of a dispute with Japan reaches us by the mail from China. The commercial treaty with England was duly ratified on the 11th of July by the Japanese Government, which has since endeavoured to infringe its provisions by seeking to confine foreigners to a small island about ten miles from Jeddo, and by establishing a rate of exchange which would cause a loss of sixty-six per cent on foreign coins. The British Consul-General, Mr. Alcock, consequently issued a protest, and stopped trade. It seems to be hoped that his protest will produce the desired effect.

## FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

TURIN.

SLOWLY and wearily does diplomacy drag its chain at the Zurich Conference; and, if the object were to tire out human patience and sicken the heart of all expectancy, nothing could, by any possibility, be better contrived. The Austrian Envoy demands everything, the Sardinian concedes nothing, and the French negotiator in vain labours to "accommodate" between parties who have not one sentiment, one object, or one wish in common. In yielding up her Lombard provinces to her hated rival, Austria would seem to be animated by the spirit of the Dutch florist who, when obliged by circumstances to make presents of his far-famed tulip roots, always took care to boil them first. It is thus that Austria contemplates to cede a possession by rendering it crippled with debt, and undefended by military strongholds. Sardinia, on the other hand, seeks to have her "tulips unboiled," and every promise of future development at her disposal.

That French diplomacy labours very strenuously to arrange matters in a way satisfactory to Piedmont there is every reason to doubt. The much-talked-of article in the *Moniteur* is after all but a very weak *exposé* of the Tuilleries policy in comparison with the language openly held by French officials throughout Italy. They scruple not to declare that they regard Piedmont as quite sufficiently aggrandised by the war, that there is no object in making the kingdom of Sardinia stronger than the addition of Lombardy will make her; and one diplomatist, somewhat noted for his powers of sarcasm, is said to have remarked "that, were Piedmont to absorb the Duchies, it would encourage malevolent critics to question the purity of her motives in all her great efforts for Italian freedom." In a word, France has unmistakably declared against a "strong Piedmont"—that kingdom of "Alta Italia" so dreamed of by Count Cavour, and of which Tuscan politicians, for some inscrutable reason, appear actually more enamoured than the Piedmontese themselves. Whether Louis Napoleon imagines that a Piedmont of eleven-and-a-half or twelve millions might prove less manageable than one of eight or nine; whether he supposes that a Confederated Italy would be more *en main* than a united Italian kingdom; or whether he cherishes some secret, personal policy with regard to the future of the Duchies, is known to his own heart, perhaps, but is surely neither confided to M. Walewski nor to any other of his Ministers.

Judging, however, from the Imperial replies to the Tuscan and Modenese deputations, and from the language so diametrically opposed to these answers in the accredited organs of the Government, there is much reason to believe the French Emperor's mind very far from being made up as to the future of Italy. It is at this moment one of those cases in which, if no indiscretion supervene either on the part of Austria or Sardinia, the difficulty of Louis Napoleon's line of policy will be extreme. He is, as the *Moniteur* affirms, pledged to the conditions of Villafranca; and, if these conditions imply that Austria has made certain concessions stipulating for certain others, the cession of Lombardy depends on the restoration of "the Duches." But, replies Sardinia, we have won Lombardy by conquest; and we are not going to pay twice for the same object. Now, herein lies the whole difficulty. Had Magenta and Solferino been Italian victories, unaided by French valour, the case would be as Piedmont asserts; but Lombardy was mainly conquered by France, and to the French Emperor the Austrians yielded it. Consequently, the conditions accepted by France on that occasion must be naturally respected by Piedmont. There have been, however, since the peace certain discoveries made that have greatly embittered the disappointment of Italy at the sudden conclusion of hostilities—discoveries that would go to prove that the conquest of the whole Venetian States could not have occupied more than a month's time. For instance, it is now known that Verona had contributed a considerable number of her guns to arm the fortifications of Pavia and Piacenza; that some of those actually taken at Solferino were belonging to the fortress; and that Mantua was not victualled for fully six weeks. We have only to remember our own sad reflections on learning the destitute condition of the Russians in the north forts of Sebastopol after the peace was made, to compute what Sardinia must feel on ascertaining these details. To know, as she now knows, how easily the great programme of the French Emperor might have been carried out, and Italy made free "from the Alps to the Adriatic," is a consideration calculated to embitter every feeling of the national mind. The more one reflects on the whole question the stronger will appear the necessity for some solution broad enough and general enough to include Italians of every denomination. Unless Italy be established in such a mode as to ensure peace within her limits the general tranquillity of Europe must always be in peril. The French journalists who assail us because we at first discouraged the war and then censured the peace should bear in mind that we are not as "inconsequent" as they would make us. Our sentiment was and is, that everything done by the war could have been effected by peaceful negotiations, but that, war once engaged in, a better solution and a more durable one might have been effected.

Perhaps, after all, the best result of the present struggle has been the evidence the Italians have given of their fitness for self-government. In all the published documents of the hastily-formed Governments, in all the memorials addressed by their statesmen to foreign Cabinets, a tone of quiet, unexaggerated significance is to be met with. No unreasonable demands, no unjust expectations, disfigure State papers, which really seem the work of men long conversant with public affairs; and it is not too much to hope that the time is not very distant when Italy will contribute to the political wisdom of Europe a share fully in proportion to her ancient renown and glory.

If a Congress can but aid this consummation, it must, indeed, be a crowning triumph for diplomacy.

The British Consul at Honolulu is raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to Captain Cook at Kealakekua Bay, on the spot where he fell. After a local subscription has provided for a granite obelisk, he suggests an appeal for subscriptions "throughout the world" to erect on Diamond Head or elsewhere a memorial in some degree more commensurate with Cook's fame.

EXPORTS FROM CHINA.—The total exports of tea from China to Great Britain for the season 1858-59 amount to 65,536,100 lb., against 77,444,200 lb. for the previous year. Of silk the total quantity exported amounts to 72,584 bales, or an increase of 11,550 bales on the previous year. The export of silk to Marseilles amounts to 8708 bales. The export of tea to the United States amounts to 31,216,000 lb.

MOROCCO.—The Madrid journals of the 22nd state that Christians continued to arrive at Gibraltar and Algiers from Morocco, one schooner having taken over fifty-five, and that eight English vessels of war had arrived at the former place. The *Correspondencia Autografa*, a semi-official organ, says that Spain does not contemplate the conquest of Morocco; she only wants to obtain redress for her grievances, and will not employ force unless her demands be refused. It is stated positively that the Emperor of Morocco is ready to grant the demands of Spain, and that he will send troops against the tribes of the Rif. In confirmation of this, it is said that he refused to receive the Envoy of the Sheikh who rules over those tribes.—"The news from Morocco," says the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, "is reassuring. The last despatches from the frontier, which are of the 20th, state that at that date all was tranquil. The Chief Sidi Mohammed Abdallah being obliged to leave the Sheikh, from whom at first he had obtained an asylum, had retired among the Rifians, it was said, in company with some horsemen. The Derviche Si Mohammed ben Zebel, after having preached the Holy War without any success, had returned to his tribe. On the whole, the situation was so good that the departure of French troops from the province of Algiers to that of Oran had been countermanded."

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The *Polynesian*, a Sandwich Island paper, publishes the following Royal proclamation, which contrasts strangely with Captain Cook's narrative:—"Whereas the blessings of Divine Providence have been bountifully showered upon our people throughout the present year; and whereas it is in accordance with former usage for the Sovereign annually to incite his loving subjects to observe a day of special thanksgiving to the Giver of all good; therefore we, Kamehameha IV., by the grace of God, of the Hawaiian Islands King, do hereby issue this our Royal proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 30th day of December next, for a day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for his many mercies vouchsafed to this people during the present year."

## THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.

A San Francisco letter of the 20th ult. thus refers to the American occupation of the Island of San Juan:—"The reported bombardment of San Juan and loss of life turns out to be untrue. The bearer of despatches from General Harney to General Clark arrived in this city on the 17th inst. At the time of writing everything remained at the disputed island in statu quo; the American soldiers under Captain Fickett occupied their post, and the English men-of-war were anchored in the harbour. No British soldiers had been landed, nor had any step been taken to procure a joint occupation."

Colonel J. S. Hawkins, Royal Engineers, Chief Commissioner of the Oregon Boundary Survey Expedition, arrived in London on Tuesday from Vancouver's Island, in the capacity of Special Envoy from Governor Douglass to the Home Government, in consequence of the recent occupation by the United States' troops of the Island of San Juan, in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. The gallant Colonel transacted business yesterday at the Foreign Office.

"We have reason to believe," says the *Times* of Wednesday, "that General Harney, the Commander of the United States' forces in Oregon, took the step of placing a military post on the Island of San Juan on his own responsibility, and without instructions from the Federal Government at Washington. He has declared to the British authorities that he did so because American citizens had been arrested on the island, but that he did not mean his occupation to be permanent, though it was his intention to hold the island until he heard from his Government at Washington."

The most recent geographical information furnished to the public shows that there is the strongest reason to suspect the validity of the American interpretation of the treaty. The boundary line on the land has been laid down by the land commissioners. Following the line into the Gulf of Georgia, we arrive at the middle of the channel, which it seems must be construed in the nautical sense. But, after reaching the middle of the channel of navigation, the line is to take a southerly course. Now, enterprise has discovered two if not three channels. It happens that the channel of navigation used at the time when the treaty was negotiated is the only one that permits the line to fulfil the conditions of the treaty expressed in the terms "southerly through the middle of the channel." The channel is not the channel discovered by Haro, between the islands and Vancouver's Islands, but the Vancouver or Rosario Channel, between the group of islands and the main land. If the line is taken through the middle of the Haro Channel, it will have to take, not a southerly, but a westerly and easterly course before it can get into the Channel of Haro and proceed down the middle thereof. Not only, therefore, would it seem that, on this showing, geography is against the American interpretation, but the custom of navigation, which formerly followed the Rosario Channel, and the actual occupation of San Juan, which has always been held as a dependency of Vancouver's Island.

## THE VICTORIA BRIDGE OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

24, Great George-street, Sept. 27, 1859.

In your Paper of last week there appeared a paragraph under this head, embodying a letter published in the *Morning Post* of September 3, which claimed for Mr. Alexander M. Ross "the entire credit of the plan by which this bridge has been accomplished."

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS was obviously at press last week before a reply which I forwarded to the *Morning Post* appeared in that paper of last Friday. Such being the case, I do myself the honour of inclosing you a copy of the communication, to which, in justice to Mr. Robert Stephenson and myself, I request you to give the same publicity which you have given to the letter to which it's an answer. GEORGE ROBERT STEPHENSON.

We cannot afford space for the whole of Mr. G. R. Stephenson's letter to the *Morning Post*. All those portions of it, however, are given which bear on the subject at issue, so far as this Journal is concerned:—

"The original prospectus of the Grand Trunk Railway described the line 'as forming 964 miles of railway (including a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal), which will be constructed under the superintendence of Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., and A. M. Ross, Esq.' Mr. Stephenson has at no time had any connection with the railway; but as regards the bridge, although its importance was specially pressed on the directors by the Hon. Mr. Young, yet so great were felt to be the difficulties of carrying the railway over the St. Lawrence that no bridge was really determined upon until Mr. Stephenson visited Canada in 1855. Mr. Stephenson having then reported that a bridge was practicable, it was ordered to be constructed on his plans, which adapted the principle of the Britannia Bridge to the peculiar conditions of the River St. Lawrence."

"Upon the adoption of Mr. Stephenson's plan for the construction of the bridge Mr. Stephenson became chief engineer, and Mr. Ross resident engineer, of the bridge works. After Mr. Ross's dismissal by the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Mr. Stephenson, as chief engineer, nevertheless continued Mr. Ross in his office at the bridge."

"Mr. Stephenson, although he has no doubt relied frequently and largely upon Mr. Ross, is by no means mainly indebted to that gentleman, as the latter would imply, even for 'the data' on which his calculations were made. Those data were chiefly collected by T. Keefer before Mr. Ross visited Canada, and Mr. Keefer handed over his material to Mr. Ross on leaving the service of the company."

"All the details connected with the bridge have from first to last been under Mr. Stephenson's supervision, and many of them have been worked out in his office in London under my sole superintendence. The whole of the iron work has been designed in this office. It has been constructed, and some of the tubes put together temporarily, in England, and it has all been shipped to Canada, with detailed drawings and instructions, approved by Mr. Stephenson himself, so as to leave the parties on the other side little more than the duty of putting the pieces together as desired."

"Mr. Ross, from his first connection with the Victoria Bridge, has been, together with the rest of the engineering staff, under the pay of Mr. Stephenson, the chief engineer. Mr. Ross has not ventured at any time on any important work connected with the bridge, except upon instructions or after consultation with Mr. Stephenson; nor has Mr. Ross had to bring any originality of conception or ingenuity of adaptation to bear upon either the designs or the details since the work commenced."

"The construction of the bridge was from the very first placed in the hands of Mr. Stephenson by the directors of the railway, with full powers to appoint whomsoever he thought proper to assist him. The directors have placed their reliance on his design and reports, and have held him responsible for the works. Mr. Stephenson would not have shrunk from his responsibility had any unforeseen failure or accident occurred, nor has he shrunk from defending both the principles and details of his plan from the various attacks to which they have been subject."

Mr. G. R. Stephenson thus concludes his letter:—"It is with great reluctance, and only as an act of justice to other parties concerned, that Mr. Stephenson authorises, and that I feel myself compelled to make, this statement. Mr. Stephenson always has been, and always will be, ready to do ample justice to Mr. Ross, who has never himself advanced the extraordinary pretensions claimed for him by his injudicious friend in England."

DISCOVERY OF A LAKE IN AFRICA.—A letter from Dr. Livingstone to Sir George Grey, Governor of Cape Colony, written on the River Shire, June 1, announces the discovery of a lake greatly surpassing in extent the celebrated Ngami. The letter, which has been published in the *Cape Town Mail*, is as follows:—"We have lately discovered a very fine lake by going up this river in the steam launch about 100 miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting from the fact, reported by the natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strip of land of only five or six miles in width from Nyanja or Lake N'ganyesi—the Stars—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of his party at Shirwa, and, having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the *Times* last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter, but drinkable. It abounds in fishes, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered, also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire called Ruu, that one portion of Shirwa is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty, green mountains. Dzombo, or as people nearest it say "Zomba," is over 6000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region, the lake itself being about 2000 feet above the sea; it is twenty or thirty miles wide, and fifty or sixty long. On going some way up a hill we saw in the far distance two mountain tops, rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves it is supposed to be deep. Mr. Maclear will show you the map. Dr. Kirk and I, with fifteen Makololo, formed the middle of the country, many streams rising out of bogs—the vegetation nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Manganga of the Shire and Shirwa Valleys—all spin and weave it. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a push for N'ganyesi."

Last Saturday afternoon, Colonel Mountjoy Martyn, of the 2nd Life Guards, reviewed in Hyland's Park, Chelmsford, the Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, the West Essex Militia, the Honourable Artillery Company of London, the Victoria Rifles, and a detachment from the Uxbridge Cavalry. The weather being delightfully fine, the review excited much interest. A variety of manoeuvres were executed, and the proceedings passed off satisfactorily. The Essex Yeomanry corps of Cavalry and Artillery, which has been assembled at Chelmsford for eight days' duty, was disembodied on Saturday.—The Queen's Own, or Royal Regiment of Staffordshire Militia has just been called out for training. The muster is at Lichfield.



# ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GERRARD'S-CROSS, BUCKS.

THE new church which forms the central object upon the common at Gerrard's-cross was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford on Tuesday, August 30.

The plan of the church is that of a Latin cross, lying duly east and west, with a dome rising above the intersection, and a tall tower or campanile abutting upon the north-west extremity. The dome is flanked by four salient compartments, forming turret-like abutments to it as it rises above the roofs. The inner angles of these turrets are occupied by four cylindrical columns, from which spring as many principal arches, carrying the dome, and eight small arches sustaining the upper parts of the turrets. In point of internal dimensions the church is 100 feet from east to west, and in the transepts nearly 60 feet from north to south, the ruling width both of nave and transepts being 21 feet 6 inches by a height of 35 feet to the summit of the roof. Taken from the outside, the dome rises to a height of 67 feet, independently of its terminating cross and accompaniments. The tower, in the same manner, rises to a height of 80 feet, being 12 feet 9 inches square for the principal part of its height. The pitch of roof follows the old Italian character, and the semicircular arch reigns throughout. Stone is employed only where it is almost a structural necessity, brick being largely used for plinths, cornices, weatherings, and other details.

Variety of colour is obtained round the exterior by executing in white brick the most prominent surfaces of the walls, and in yellow brick the recessed portions, which are further relieved by patterns in red. Patterns in red and yellow brick are introduced upon the white surfaces in the spandrels or intervals between the window-arches; and elsewhere the same system of variegation is applied in brick friezes and cornices, as well as in other situations demanding an equalisation of colour. The subdivisions of the church give five bays to the length of the nave, and a proportion equal to two of these bays to each of the three other limbs of the cross, turrets included.

Entrances are afforded at the north, south, and west ends, above the level of which is a triplet window at each of the four extremities, surmounted by a well-defined cornice to the gables or pediments.

The dome, which is octagonal, clears out boldly as it rises from the intersection by means of steps at the angles, succeeded by a "tambour" of variegated brickwork, with stone mouldings. It is covered with lead, and surmounted by a gilt cross; and each face of the octagon has, rising from its springing, a dormer window in masonry.

The four turrets which flank and give abutment to the dome are in their lower portions treated like that part of the building with which they range. As they rise above the roof they afford a dwarf story on which each face exhibits a small triplet window; and this stage is succeeded in each case by a lead-capped roof gathered up into a curved outline, and crowned with a moulded apex and gilt ball.

The tower presents on each face two tall arched recesses, rising as high as the general ridge-line of roof, and comprehending four tiers of eyelets, which give light to the successive stages within.

The internal arrangement is very simple. One central aisle passes along both nave and transepts. The font occupies the north-west corner of the entrance. The pulpit and reading-desk are placed at the intersection of the cross, the former on the north side, the latter on the south. The organ, which is remarkable for its power and tone, is placed in the south transept. The accommodation provided is for four hundred persons, nearly half the sittings being free, and all upon the ground level.

The chancel is free and unencumbered, ascended by four steps, and decorated round the walls with an arcade of seven bays on the east, and three on either side. Simplicity and harmony characterise the treatment and tone of the various parts of the interior, while there is every opportunity for a more heightened decoration, as occasion may hereafter present itself.

The distinct object of the church, and the leading particulars of its foundation, will be found in the following transcript from an inscription on a slab placed in one of the compartments of the north transept. It is as follows:—

To the glory of God, and in memory of GEORGE ALEXANDER REID, Esq., M.A., member of Parliament for Windsor, Major-General in the Army, and Colonel of her Majesty's 2nd Life Guards, this Church is erected by ANNA MARIA and LOUISA REID, his attached and mourning sisters, under the direction of William Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., the valued friend of their lamented brother. Consecrated Aug. 30, A.D. MDCCCLIX.

The clergyman appointed to St. James's as Perpetual Curate is the Rev. W. G. Bramley Moore.

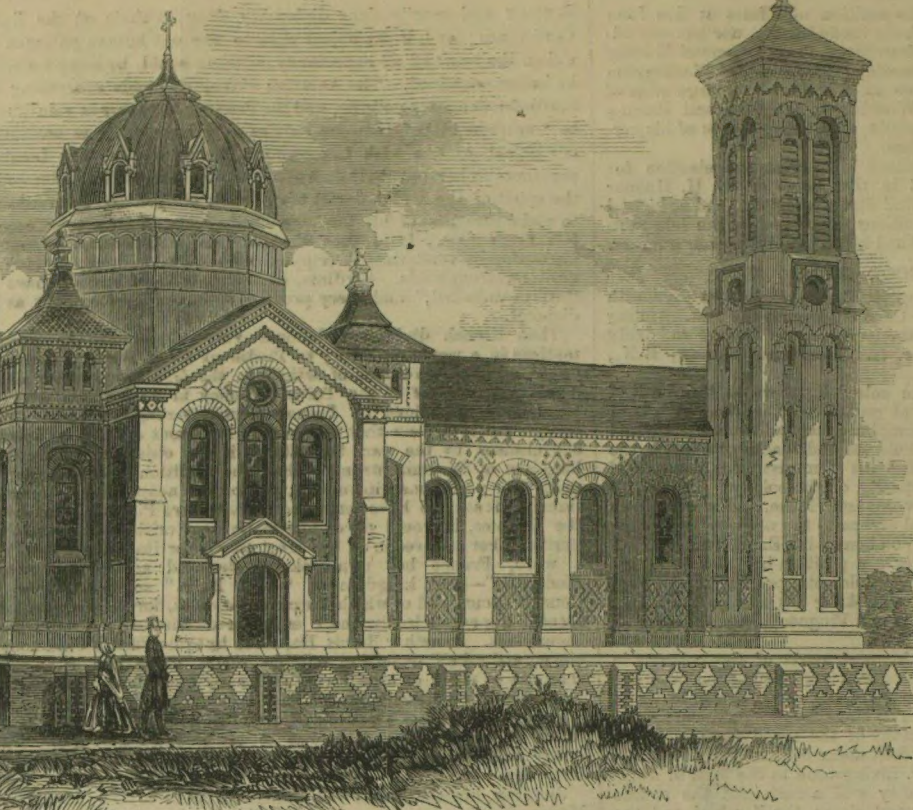
The district of Gerrard's-cross is taken from five parishes—Upton-cum-Chalvey, Langley Marish, Iver, Fulmer, and Chalfont St. Peter, extending over nearly 1000 acres, and having a large population.

## BEIT MARY, IN THE LEBANON.

A TERRIBLE conflict has recently taken place, as previously reported in this Journal, between the Druses and the Maronites at Beit Mary, in the Lebanon, the summer retreat of some of the principal Europeans of Beyrout.

The Druses occupy the southern section of the chain of Lebanon; their great strongholds being around Jezzain and Muktarah, and in the valley of Barak. They also abound in the villages of the eastern and western declivities of Hermon. Their numbers have been estimated at about 78,000. They are more a political than a religious body. At all events their religion is of an accommodating nature, and they are ready, in the widest sense, to "become all things to all men," that their own ends may be served. Their tenets are veiled in much obscurity, and many of their rites and ceremonies are unintelligible. So far as their confession of faith is known it consists of the following propositions:—1. The unity of God, and his manifestation of himself to men in the persons of several individuals, the last of whom was Hakim. 2. Five superior spiritual ministers always existing. These have also appeared in the persons of men at various periods. The chief of them were Hamza and Christ. 3. The transmigration of souls. The souls of men never pass into animals. 4. The belief in a period when their religion shall be triumphant. 5. The seven points of Islam are set aside and the following substituted:—Veracity (to each other), mutual protection and aid, renunciation of all other religions, profession of the unity of God, contentment with his works, submission to his will, separation from those in error and from demons. Their places of worship are usually in remote but conspicuous spots—most of them on the summits of hills. Absolute privacy is the object. They are not so numerous as the Maronites, but they are far more warlike. When at peace they are industrious and hospitable; but in war they are noted for their daring ferocity.

The sect of the Maronites, as we learn from "Murray's Handbook for Syria and Palestine," originated during the Monothelistic controversies of the seventh century. A monk called John Maron, who died in 701, was the great apostle of this heresy among them, and



ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, GERRARD'S-CROSS, BUCKS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. SIMS, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.

they consequently received his name. In the year 1180 they renounced their Monothelism, and submitted to the authority of the Pope, since which time they have been characterised by an unparalleled devotedness to the see of Rome. The Maronites are found in small communities in all the large towns from Aleppo to Nazareth; but they are at home in Lebanon. This mountain range they inhabit more or less throughout its whole extent, but their great stronghold is the district of Kesrawan, their community being estimated at 220,000 souls. The Patriarch is selected by the Bishops, but receives his robe of investiture from Rome. His usual residence is the Convent of Kanobin, in the romantic glen of the Kadisha, a few miles below the Cedars. The number of Maronite convents is greater in proportion to the people than is found in any other sect in Christendom. Lebanon is the home of monkery. There are altogether eighty-two convents, containing about two thousand monks and nuns, and enjoying a revenue of some £70,000 sterling per annum. The instruction of the people, and of the great body of

see a Druse woman in her coarse blue woollen dress, with a large black scarf, nearly shrouding her face and figure, hanging from the long horn of silver which stood out firmly from her forehead. She dragged to the gardens every morning a large black sheep, so fat as scarcely to be able to walk, and whose immense tail, broad and long, looked as disproportionate as his mistress's horn. Presently the woman would take her seat under a mulberry-tree, and, holding open with a stick the mouth of the unwilling sheep, feed it vigorously with mulberry leaves, which were rapidly supplied by half-naked little boys in the tree above her. This hint may be valuable to some of the competitors for Baker-street Bazaar prizes, for certainly the sheep thrive on the system; nearly every woman of the village has one or more sheep to fatten thus during the summer, and the meat is dried and preserved for occasional use in the winter. I inclose a Sketch of the Druse: I begged her to draw aside her veil, which was white, that I might see her face, which is not usually so much exposed. Only married women wear horns, and in some Druse districts they are disappearing altogether: they are tubes, generally of silver, but sometimes of gold, varying from eighteen to thirty inches in length, three inches in diameter at the bottom, tapering slightly to the top; they are richly embossed and chased: silken cords are passed through six rings at the base of the horn, and thus it is bound to the forehead, the cords hanging down behind, with heavy silver balls and ornaments at the end of them.

"I made a large drawing of Beit Mary from the house of an English neighbour. The centre is a handsome but irregular Arab building, commonly called the Château, built just above a mass of exposed limestone rock. I worked round it till I had embosomed it in mulberry gardens and oak thickets; then I looked far beyond it, over the brow of the hill, and put in the distant snow-capped mountains, varying from 6000 to 7000 feet in height; then I traced the coasts and the capes and the great sea, and the Maronite Convent, with its flat roofs and bell-tower, on the step of the mountain, just sheltered by a group of tall pines, dark and sombre, except where they are crowned with new tufts of green spring foliage; then came terrace after terrace of mulberry-trees, all up the hillside, dotted here and there with white square stone houses and little watch-towers, and the village on the summit. In the foreground are some magnificent pines and an orchard."

## DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

THE Cape Town Mail of the 17th of August says:—We have just been favoured with the following copy of a letter from Dr. Livingstone, so recent as the 30th of July. This bold and successful explorer has, apparently, sustained no losses in his party from the climate and many other dangers supposed to be formidable in hot and savage lands. He writes apparently in perfect health; and, as for his spirits, they seem to be uniformly cheerful, let the outer world frown or smile as it may. The letter is addressed to Sir George Grey, and tells its own tale as follows:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dear Sir George,—We are now about to deliver our letters to her Majesty's ship *Persian*; and, though I know that she has one on board for you of May last, I add a few words to that, as we are sending some burgeo seeds and living plants of the motsikiri. Dr. Kirk will write to Mr. McGibbon as to how they are to be disposed of, and I have now to beg your good offices for speedy transmission to their destination. The burgeo will do well in Natal, in localities where other cultivation is impossible. Should it grow, no care is required for an annual crop (a comfortable fact for all Hottentots, English, Dutch, and African), for it is simply pollarded when the fibre is mature in the thinner branches. The seeds yield a paint or drying oil. Some are for India, and others for Natal; and we shall send more when we can. There are plants, too, of motsikiri, a tree, the seed of which yields a fat and an oil valuable in commerce. It is exported from Whambane.

We have sent home a report, the joint production of Dr. Kirk and myself, on the African fever; and we think our experience of it has rendered it a less formidable disease than heretofore. This will probably be published.

We have been able to furnish a report on the navigation of the Zambesi, after seeing all the changes to which it is annually liable. From what we have observed in an unusually dry year, a vessel drawing two feet, such as they are obliged to use on the Mississippi, could ply the whole of ordinary years. During the whole of four or five months each year large vessels could ascend to Tette. There the river is 964 yards from bank to bank, about three times the width of the Thames at London-bridge; at the broadest parts it is about three miles, and divided into five or six channels. A tide-pole put up at my suggestion by Major Sheard showed a gradual rise above low-water mark of 8 feet, then a variation from 8 to 15 feet during some months, then a gradual decrease to 3½ feet. The low-water mark adopted was the surface of that in which from 18 inches to 24 inches were found in certain crossings from one channel to another. The channels then contained reaches, miles in length, of 8 or 10 feet, but in the crossings we had much difficulty; the vessel of 31-3 inches being of what is called the "Niger canoe or pot-bellied shape," and so weak an engine as to be unable to help us in the difficulty. She was only 1-16th of an inch thick in the beginning, and is now like an old copper kettle full of holes at one part. We are about to try *Nyinyee* from the Shire, if she will only stick together so long. The Shire is more easily navigated than the Zambesi, as we have two or three fathoms constantly, and can steam by night. We are in hopes, after surmounting a thirty-mile difficulty, of getting on the lakes of Eastern Africa, and then we go to the Makololo country, either afloat or afoot.

(Signed) DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

P.S. I wonder why our Cape merchants don't push their merchandise higher up the coast. The Tette traders have been compelled to wait four months at Quillmaine for calicos, or till an American ship came. They are yard wide, coarse, unbleached calicos, and dearer than the English. Gentoos from India give higher prices for ivory, in English calico, than the Americans can afford. We have failed to receive our regular newspapers, and not a *Punch* except yours—nothing more is needed to prove us out of the world.



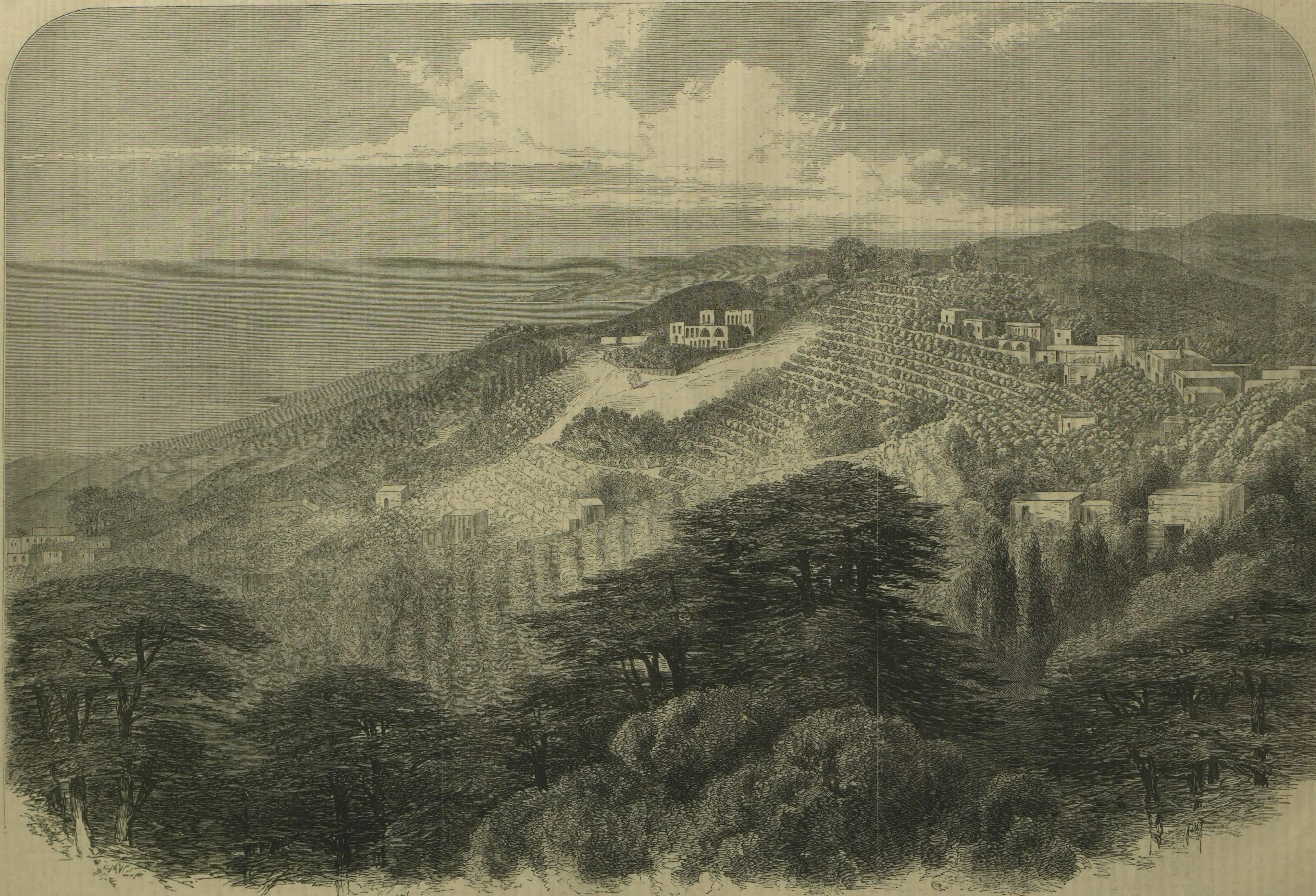
HEAD OF A DRUSE WOMAN.—FROM A DRAWING BY MARY ELIZA ROGERS.

the clergy, is as deficient as in most other Christian sects in this land. The Maronites are brave, independent, and industrious; and their native mountains, though steep and rugged, are the garden of Syria. But they are illiterate and superstitious, and their clergy thus exercise an almost unlimited sway over them both in politics and religion.

On Sunday, the 7th of August, a dispute arose at Beit Mary between a party of Maronites and some Druses, quite trivial at first, but soon assuming a threatening aspect, and the smothered bitterness of both sects burst forth. It is said that the Druses struck the first blow, and that they suffered the greatest loss. Shots were flying in all directions. It was at first rumoured that seventy or eighty people were killed, but later reports put down twenty Druses and twelve Christians. The Europeans who were at Beit Mary fled to Beyrout. The following day, the Druses having obtained the help of Sheikh Yusef Abdel Melek with some hundreds of men, burned and pillaged many villages in the neighbourhood. Beit Mary was finally abandoned by the Christians. On Tuesday a severe conflict took place in Wady Hamamah. Amnesty is talked of; so there may for a time be an appearance of peace where there is no peace, for sectarian animosity is not easily uprooted. A general outbreak in the Lebanon may be at any time the result of a slight provocation. The Druses have a sort of freemasonry among themselves, and they keep up a constant and regular communication throughout all their districts, so as to act in concert. The Turkish Government seems to favour the Druses.

The following descriptive details have been supplied by the lady from whose drawings the annexed engravings of "Beit Mary" and the "Druse Woman" were taken. We may remark, in passing, that the sketch and description of the Druse woman's head-dress cannot fail suggesting to most of our readers, and at the same time illustrating, a passage occasionally occurring in the Sacred Scrip-





BEIT MARY, MOUNT LEBANON, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT CONFLICT BETWEEN THE DRUSES AND THE MARONITES.—FROM A DRAWING BY MARY ELIZA ROGERS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 2.—15th Sunday after Trinity. [p.m.]  
 MONDAY, 3.—Cholera reappeared, 1848. Moon's first quarter, 8h. 32m.  
 TUESDAY, 4.—Sir John Rennie died, 1821.  
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—New York Crystal Palace destroyed, 1858.  
 THURSDAY, 6.—St. Faith. Peace with America.  
 FRIDAY, 7.—General Humiliation, 1857.  
 SATURDAY, 8.—Arvo lorch seized, 1856.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 21	5 43	6 3	6 26	6 33	7 26	8 6
8 51	9 35	10 17	10 59	11 39	—	0 9

**ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN,** under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON, will open MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, with, for the first time on the English stage, Meyerbeer's Opera of DINORAH. The English version, by H. Chorley. Höl, Mr. Stanley; Corentin, Mr. W. Harrison; Claude, Mr. St. Albans; Louis the Hunter, Mr. H. Corri; Gauthier, Miss Pilling and Miss Fairbank; Dinorah, Miss Louisa Pyne. A DIVERTISSEMENT: Mlle. Rosalie Leguina, Mlle. Pasquale, Mlle. Pierson; Mlle. Vandrie.

The same system that gave such universal satisfaction last season in the abolition of all fees to bookkeepers and charges for booking places will be continued. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 7s.; Private Boxes, £4 4s.; £3 3s.; £2 2s.; £1 1s.; Dress Boxes, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 2s.; £1 1s.; Amphitheatre 1s. Doors open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight o'clock. Conductor, Mr. Alfred May. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Sirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray. Box-office open from Eleven till Five.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—Monday and Tuesday, October 3 and 4. Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear (for the last two nights) in the character of Rosalind, in AS YOU LIKE IT. On Wednesday, Mr. WALTER LAOY'S BENEVOLENT MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Benedick, Mr. Walter Lay; Beatrice, Miss Reynolds. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (for these three nights only), Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear in the character of Constance, in THE LOVE CHASE. After the Comedies, every evening, the new Farce of THE RIFLE AND HOW TO USE IT: Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mrs. Wilkins, &c. Concluding with the Ballet of HALLOWEEN.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. A. HARRIS. On Monday, and during the Week, the new Drama of IVY HALL, by J. O'Connell. Scenery by T. Grieve and W. Telling. Bland, H. Widdicombe, Frank Matthews, Meadows, and Mrs. Charles Young. To conclude with a Dramatic Tableau, in Watteau colours, of LOVE AND FORTUNE, by J. R. Planché. Scenery by W. R. Beverley. Messrs. Frank Matthews, M. Pettit, Miss Louisa Keeley, Carlotta Leclercq, and Mlle. Villiers.

**ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Lessee, Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON. On Monday, October 3, and during the Week, WIDOW'S WEDDING, THE BURLESQUE OF VIRGINIUS, with, on Monday and Tuesday, A DEAD SHOT. On Wednesday and following days, new Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS. Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

**STANDARD THEATRE.**—First Appearance in England of Mr. JOSEPH PROCTOR. Also, first night of the celebrated Blind Sardinian Minstrel, PICCO. To commence with NICK OF THE WOODS. To be followed by the Performances of the celebrated Picco.

**ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.**—The EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES at the above establishment by far surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in London. Two representations daily, commencing at Three and Eight o'clock. N.B. On and after Monday, October 3, the hours of commencing will be changed to Two and Half-past Seven.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—An Intellectual Treat, by GUSTAVUS GAGE, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1859, to commence at Eight o'clock, subject, THE WAY TO MAKE A FORTUNE AND THE WAY TO SPEND A FORTUNE WHEN MADE. Tickets to be had of the principal Musicellers, and at St. Martin's Hall. Stalls, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s.

**VERDI'S OPERA OF MACBETH.**—The Music of this Opera now produced for the first time in this country, is sung nightly at the CANTERBURY HALL CONCERTS. The celebrated Infant Desplegner family of violinists also every night. Comic vocalists—Messrs. George Hodson (the Irish comedian and male), W. T. Critchfield, and E. W. Mackney.

**THE SISTERS "SOPHIA AND ANNIE"** will have the honour of appearing in an entirely new Entertainment (written expressly for them by an eminent author), entitled MERRY MEETINGS, at LIVERPOOL, October 3, and every Evening during the week.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—GREAT CHORAL CONCERT, under the direction of Mr. BENEDICT, by the VOCAL ASSOCIATION (1000 Voices), on WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 5. Solo Vocalist: Madame Raderdorff. Admission One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half-a-Crown extra. Open at ten. Concert to commence at Three. Sept. 29, 1859. By order, GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Arrangements for the Week ending October 8.—Monday, open at Nine. Great Fountains and entire series of Waterworks. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, open at Ten. Wednesday, Great Choral Performance, by the Vocal Association, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. Open at Ten. Admission each day, 1s.; Children, Half-price. Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children 1s. Season-ticket holders admitted free. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously.

**TO LITERARY INSTITUTES, LECTURE-HALLS, &c.**—Mrs. EMILIA HOLCOMBE is now making up her winter List of Engravements (Cornwall in November). Address, 29, Southampton-buildings, Holborn. N.B. THE MERRY THOUGHTS, at Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road, on Monday, Oct. 3, and THE STRONG-MINDED WOMAN, at Shaftesbury Hall, Aldgate-street, on Tuesday, Oct. 4. Commence at Half-past Eight.

**TESTIMONIAL TO CIPRIANI POTTER, Esq.,** on his resignation as Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.—At a Meeting of the Professors, September 26, it was resolved that the Professors and past and present Students of the Academy be invited to contribute to this expression of professional admiration and personal regard. Committee—Dr. W. S. Bennett, Messrs. R. Barnett, H. Blagrove, W. Dorrell, J. Gou Lucas (Treasurer), G. G. Macfarren (Secretary), Walter Macfarren, and Brimley Richards, by whom subscriptions will be received.

**MINERALOGY.**—KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE OF LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the Study of Geology and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the Arts. The Lectures will begin on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, at Nine o'clock a.m. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday at the same hour. Fee, £2 2s. R. W. JEFF, D.D., Principal.

**NEW ART-UNION.**—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest Large Line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed as soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or £3 12s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s. or more. Upon application a set of the Engravings will be sent for inspection anywhere in London. Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

**HYDROPATHY.**—The BEULAH SPA HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT and HOTEL, Upper Norwood, within twenty minutes' walk of the Crystal Palace. For particulars apply to Dr. Ritterbandt, M.D., the Resident Physician.

**A SINGLE GENTLEMAN,** accustomed to good society, who is engaged in the City during the day, requires BOARD and RESIDENCE in a respectable family (musical preferred), either in the suburbs or within a few miles of London. An open and healthy locality and a large bedroom are indispensable. Address, with terms, and full particulars, to Y. Z., Messrs. Weakin and Flint, Stationers, 91, Farringdon-street, E.C.

**HYACINTHS, &c., for PRESENT PLANTING.**—Collection A for 2s. contains 12 Superior Hyacinths, for pots or glasses, 6 mixed Hyacinths, 25 Sweet-scented Tulips, 50 Double Tulips, 6 Polyanthus Narcissus, 50 Border Narcissus, 100 Mixed Crocus, 100 Double Snowdrops, 12 Beautiful Iris, 50 Ranunculus, 12 Double Anemones. Half the above for 1s. 6d. On all orders amounting to 2s. and upwards, carriage-free. BUTLER and MULLOCH, Covent-garden Market, W.C.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH PAPERHANGINGS AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS.**—The present new stock of Paperhangings is particularly worthy of notice for elegance and variety of design.—GEORGE MANSFIELD and SON, Interior Decorators and Builders, 52, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, W.; and Henry-street, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.

**INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES** of the very highest character, combining all the recent improvements, made expressly for India, and warranted to withstand the greatest tropical heat. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). N.B. Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna.

**WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?** is a thought often occurring to literary minds, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained, with a Specimen Book of Types, and information for Authors, on application to RICHARD BARRETT, 13, Mark-lane, London.

**THE KNICKERBOCKER and LE BRETON COSTUME** are well adapted for Young Gentlemen whose legs are thus left free for healthy exercise, although, in winter, they are from the necks protected by shaped gaiters; but in the summer months, or for in-door, the new Elastic Stockings are seen, and frequently in bright, as well as in the usual sombre or neutral colours. This costume is so well suited for exercise that Noblemen and Gentlemen have in many instances recommended it for Rifle Corps, and adopt it themselves for cover shooting in thorough, as well as in show, but not air, proof materials. These can be had in great variety of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, Regent-street, W.; and 23, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**LONDON and NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—BEDFORD RACES, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 5th and 6th of OCTOBER.**—A SPECIAL TRAIN for the EUSTON STATION, London, will LEAVE the BEDFORD RACECOURSE on each of the above days at 4.30 p.m., after the last race. On these days, also, the 10.30 a.m. Train from London will call at the Racecourse, and put down and take up passengers. By order, Euston Station, Sept. 23, 1859. WM. CAWKWELL, General Manager.

**CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The Eighth Year.**—Investment of Savings and Capital for all Classes. The rate of interest on completed Shares, and Shares paid a year in advance and upward, is now five per cent per annum. The rate of interest on deposits has been raised from three to four per cent per annum. Prospectuses sent free. CHARLES LEWIS GAUKER, Secretary. Offices, 23, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.

**THE ARMY.—SANDHURST LODGE, 1, Queen's-road** West, Primrose-hill, N.W. (established 1842).—Thorough Preparation for Additions, Sandhurst, Woolwich, and Commissions direct. A prospectus, detailing the peculiar advantages of this establishment, and the successes of its pupils, with terms, testimonials, and references, will be forwarded, on application to the Resident Tutor.

**WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.**—Persons of any age, however had their Writing, may, in EIGHT LESSONS, acquire permanently an elegant and flowing style of penmanship, adapted either to professional pursuits or private correspondence. Trained on a method requiring only one-third the time usually requisite. Book-keeping, as practised in the Government, Banking, and Merchants' Offices. Short-hand, &c. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. SMART, at the Institution, 97a, Quadrant, Regent-street (corner of Swallow-street). Removed from 5, Piccadilly.

**CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.**—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL, which is now FULL, in entire efficiency. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Mason, and Co., 120, Birch-lane. PATRICK ROSS, Hon. Sec.

**LUNATIC HOSPITAL, THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.**—PRESIDENT—His GRACE the DUKE of NEWCASTLE. This Institution, beautifully situated upon an eminence a short distance from Nottingham, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country for nearly forty miles, is NOW OPEN for the RECEPTION of First and Second Class PRIVATE PATIENTS. From its singularly cheerful and healthy position, it affords to those mentally afflicted every facility for relief or cure. Terms may be obtained at the Institution, on application to Dr. TATE, Resident Physician.

## NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Guide to the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin, with Suggestions for their Prevention. By T. Hunt. Fourth Edition. T. Richard. Du Progrès des Peuples Anglo-Saxons. Par M. H. de Laveleye. Guyot, Brussels. Guide for the Workers of the Spinning. By C. Kingsley. Fourth Edition, corrected and enlarged. With Coloured Illustrations. Macmillan and Co. Nature and her Agents. Pitman. New Exegesis of Shakespeare. Interpretation of his Principal Characters and Plays on the Principle of Rhetoric. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh. Revue Indépendante for September. Jeune. Œuvres Complètes de W. Shakespeare. Tome III, Les Tyrans. Traduits par Victor Hugo. Pagnerre, Paris. The Book of the Pygmalion of the Sower. Translated from the French of Guillaume de Guilleville, and printed by William Caxton, an. 1483. With Illustrations taken from the MS. copy in the British Museum. Edited by Katherine Isabella Cust. Pickering. The Boy's Birthday Book. With Illustrations. Houston and Wright. The Cause and Prevention of Disease. By J. Parkin, M.D. Churchill. The Civil Service List for September. Groombridge and Sons. The Climate of Brighton. By W. Keble, M.D. Longman and Co. The Encyclopedia Britannica; or, Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Eighth Edition. With extensive improvements and additions; and numerous Engravings. Vol. IV. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh. The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan. Simpkin and Marshall. The Imperial Atlas of Modern Geography. An Extensive Series of Maps, embracing the most recent discoveries, and the latest political divisions of territory in all parts of the world. Compiled from the most authentic sources. Parts 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. Blackie and Son. The Minister's Wooing. By H. Bescher Lowe. With Illustrations by Philz. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. The Minor Poetry of Goethe. A Selection taken from his Songs, Ballads, and other Poems. Translated by W. G. Thomas. Butler and Co., Philadelphia; and Sampson Low and Co., London. Village Poems. By R. S. R. Partridge and Co.

## NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

A. Lamont. Words by Barry Cornwall; music by M. Tiddeman. Addison and Co. A. to O. Caras, from "I Puritani." Transcribed for the Piano-forte, by F. West. R. Cocks and Co. Advance. Australia! Words by E. Postle; music by S. Nelson. McCulloch and Stewart, Melbourne. England. Written by Miss M. Morgan; music by W. Ridley. R. Cocks and Co. Greeting. Freely translated from Schiller's "Der Tanz." By J. R. Rogers; composed for four equal or mixed voices, with Piano-forte brillantes, by J. F. Borschitzky. Borschitzky. I think of Thee. Words translated from Goethe; music by M. Tiddeman. Addison and Co. Malinconia Nocturna. For the Piano. By D. de Graau. Addison and Co. Oliver Bassalin. Words by Longfellow; music by M. Tiddeman. Addison and Co. One Smile from Thee. Poetry by Mrs. H. J. St. Leger; music by M. W. Balfe. Addison and Co. Plus de Corail. Caprice Brilliant. For the Piano. By D. de Graau. Addison and Co. River of the Morn. Words by Barry Cornwall; music by M. Tiddeman. Addison and Co. Sabbath Recreations, No. 1. Words from Kebl. Evening Hymns; music by W. Ridley. Novello. Six Songs for Leisure Hours: An aged man was sitting; When the breath of English mowdows; Would not bring the dial back; Sweet evening hour; Flow down, gold rivulet; Speak! Smile! Sing! Music by T. P. Methuen. R. Cocks and Co. So long as my darling loves me. Words by H. Fry; music by M. W. Balfe. Addison and Co. Spring Song. Words by Longfellow; music by Maria Tiddeman. Addison and Co. The Chalmers Nook. A Ballad. Written by J. Summons, composed by J. R. Thomas. R. Cocks and Co. The Enchantress. Words by H. P. Chorley; music by J. L. Hutton. Addison and Co. The Spirit of Light. Poetry by J. Ellison; music by M. W. Balfe. Addison and Co. The Wild Rose. Rondo Polacca. By W. V. Wallace. R. Cocks and Co. They Glide upon their Endless Way. Words by Barry Cornwall; music by M. Tiddeman. Addison and Co. Threads of Gold. Words by S. E. Young; music by M. W. Balfe. Addison and Co. Wagner's Lullaby on Wagner's "Rienzi." R. Cocks and Co.

## RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

THROUGH the courtesy of the authorities our Artists have been enabled to take drawings from several of the most interesting of the FRANKLIN EXPEDITION RELICS, just brought by Captain M'Clintock from the Arctic Regions, and Engravings of them will be given in successive Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Among the subjects which will be illustrated at an early period in the pages of this Journal are—The Queen at Loch Katrine Inaugurating the New Glasgow Waterworks; and Sketches in connection with her Majesty's Visit to Wales, and on board the Great Eastern Steam-ship at Holyhead. Office, 198, Strand.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1859.

THE question of the violent occupation of the island of San Juan by General Harney, of the United States' army, begins to be better understood in England than it was a week ago. Public opinion, not easily excited by American affairs, has been sufficiently awakened by the explanations and comments of the press, to declare itself strongly against the American claim, and still more strongly against the manner in which the claim has been enforced. The island in dispute is of as much importance to our colonies on the Pacific seaboard as the Isle of Wight is to England; and, if it have to be yielded to the United States, it will not be yielded to force, but only after the act of General Harney shall have been disavowed by his Government, and he himself recalled and reprimanded, and after such negotiation as shall have satisfactorily proved that, according to the letter and spirit of the Ashburton Treaty, the claim of this country is untenable. The Americans boast of being a "fast" people, but in this case they have shown themselves to be a little too fast. Their inconvenient habit of picking quarrels with this country to serve their own electioneering purposes, in the belief that Great Britain will always yield rather than incur the scandal and annoyance of fighting with them, has in the present case been carried a little too far. The game has been played too often, and John Bull has had more than enough of it, either for his temper, his dignity, or, in the present case, his interests, to endure. If it were a General Walker, or any other filibuster or pirate, who had invaded British territory, a gallows might end the business; but when an indubitable General, such as Harney, legally in command of a body of United States' troops, commits the act of invasion, the question, though quite as simple, becomes far more serious; and the responsibility rests with his Government to avow or disavow the proceeding. Until this point be settled there can be no further discussion on the matter between the two nations.

In these oft-repeated aggressions this country—if it would not encourage still larger demands to follow upon the heels of small ones—must "pull up" somewhere; and it will pull up at San Juan. If it do not, it may as well give up British Columbia, Oregon, and Vancouver altogether. The old proverb says "that the pitcher goes often to the well, but is broken at last." The American pitcher has been to the well a great many times, and has carried away much water to which it had no right; but this time it has cracked itself. We have reason to believe that Mr. Buchanan is quite aware of the fact; and as he is not a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, and has no chance if he were, he will doubtless, with the sagacity and good feeling which have always characterised his administration, restore the question to the ordinary action of diplomacy by the immediate disavowal and recall of the over-zealous and too "go-aheadative" General Harney.

THE history of Arctic adventure and discovery forms a noble chapter in the annals of Great Britain. Among all the brilliant deeds of our countrymen by sea and land, from the days of Elizabeth to those of Victoria, the achievements of such men as Ross, Parry, Franklin, and, last of all, of M'Clintock, and their brave comrades, stand out pre-eminent for unselfish heroism, and for almost epical grandeur. Many a mythological hero and demi-god who looms out largely through the haze and fire-mist of antiquity was a smaller and less useful personage in his day than these and other navigators of the Polar Ocean. And though we live in a prosaic age, when the prevalent tendency of our literature is to sneer at, to disparage, and to laugh at earnestness of any kind, and when the *nil admirari* is the rule of our most fashionable public instructors, there is virtue enough left among us to do befitting honour to the memory of the dead and the names of the living, when they have deserved it by such heroism as a Havelock or a Lawrence exhibited in the East, or as a Franklin exhibited in the less conspicuous but none the less noble field of the North.

Foreigners who read of the pertinacious efforts made by our people, rather than by our Government, in this direction, ask why it is left to the hardy mariners of these isles to discover the North-West Passage? They want to know why our people take greater interest than those of other European or American States and Empires in defining the boundaries of that inhospitable coast, and in completing the map of the world?—and why they cheerfully brave so many dangers with such self-sacrificing spirit and such indomitable energy, for rewards so scanty and so impersonal? The reason seems to be that the love of maritime adventure lies deep in the heart of our population; at the very root, as it were, of our British nature. It is an instinct or a passion that courses in our blood, palpitates in our pulses, and forms one of the main elements of the strength and glory of the nation. It is not a passion of recent growth, but is inherited from the "Sea Kings," our old Danish and Scandinavian ancestors who peopled our eastern and northern coasts, and whose blood and spirit have made us the best sailors in the world. As "sea kings" quite as worthy of the name in our day as they were in theirs, it has been the pleasure more than the business of the men of our race to explore all seas and oceans; to penetrate to the remotest regions of the globe; to brave hunger as well as cold, to bear cheerfully every form and variety of peril and hardship, that they might seize, if possible, the gloomy secrets of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, not for considerations of profit, but all for honour and glory, and pure love of adventure.

The last episode in this tragic story—the closing scene of a pageant of glory and of sorrow which, had it been unfolded before men's eyes in the reign of the eighth Henry, might have afforded to the genius of Shakespeare materials for as noble a play as even he ever imagined—is marked by the return of Captain M'Clintock and his gallant crew from their successful search for the relics of Sir John Franklin and his comrades. The details of their adventures have been read ere this by millions of sympathising souls, and every incident connected with the fate of Sir John Franklin, and of the dauntless men who, after his death, trudged on to the Great Fish River, through wildernesses of ice and snow, and dropped down, one after the other, in those dreary solitudes, is already more deeply imprinted upon the national remembrance than any occurrence of our time. The heart of the people has beat more proudly on reflection that these men were their countrymen and their fellow-citizens, and that there are thousands and tens of thousands of living men who are ready, if need be, to imitate their example at a day's notice. There is but one speck on the brightness of the picture—the cold, stolid, selfish apathy of the Government, that would not stir a finger to ascertain the fate of the great navigator, but left the whole charge of the expedition to be defrayed by his noble-minded widow. But we trust that Parliament, when it reassembles, will endeavour to remove the stigma. That Lady Franklin should not be reimbursed for her outlay in what ought to have been a national work would be a national disgrace, which the people would endeavour to wipe out by a national subscription, if the State itself were so far to forget or deny its duty. That Lady Franklin may neither ask nor need the money is not a point in question. Her fame is high and pure, and will last as long as our history. Poets will hereafter sing of her as of the model of wifehood, and her place will be assured in the affectionate regard of future ages; but, although these will be her rewards, they form no reason why the nation should not take upon itself the duty of paying the cost of the expedition which she alone fitted out, and which has just returned triumphant. And more than this, we do not see why another expedition should not be organised to ascertain the fate of the whole of Sir John Franklin's comrades. They are not all accounted for. The public solicitude was not monopolised by Franklin. Every officer and man of his ill-fated crew has a claim upon his country as great as he had; and, if only one be left surviving, that man's life is worth the whole money cost, whatever it may be, of another voyage. It is true that the search is perilous, but, if Captain M'Clintock and his men returned in safety, why should not a new expedition be equally successful? The money once granted, there would be a thousand volunteers for the service; and he only who had offered and been refused would consider himself unfortunate. There needs some such romantic



heroism as this to purify the age from the mercenary character which too much trade and too great a devotion to trading and material interests is apt to inspire. We are told that France goes to war for an "idea." England has her great "ideas" also; and one of them is that there may yet be living one or more of Franklin's men. Strong in this "idea," England, if her people were polled to decide the question, would cheerfully pay Lady Franklin for the last expedition and fit out another at the national cost, and thus confer upon itself more real glory than was gathered at Magenta or snatched at Solferino. And, if the Government be remiss in the matter, the people, at all events, may be expected to speak and protest against the meanness.

**THE "GREAT EASTERN."**—No change will take place in the original intention of sending the Great Ship to Holyhead. She will leave Portland on the 8th of October, and remain until the 20th at Holyhead, when she will leave for Portland, U.S. Her Majesty will visit the ship on the 17th. The water-jackets, the cause of the explosion, have been removed, and the ship will be overhauled and thoroughly repaired. The Grand Saloon is nearly restored to its former magnificence. The Board of Trade surveyor is inspecting the various arrangements, and every care is being taken to prevent any further disaster to the *Great Eastern*.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops is shortly to be held in Dublin, to take measures for promoting the Roman Catholic University.

The operative spinners of Oldham have sent in to their employers a claim for an advance of 10 per cent on their wages, asking an answer to their application by the 8th inst.

No fewer than 250 papers have been received by the council of the Social Science Association, with the view of their being read in the various sections at the forthcoming meeting at Bradford.

The Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in the city of Gloucester sat for the first time on Monday, and continue their sittings daily.

The first anniversary of the opening of Vernon Park, Stockport, was celebrated on Monday. The mills were closed, and it was quite a gala day throughout the borough.

The presentation of the freedom of the city of Aberdeen to Lord John Russell took place on Wednesday afternoon in the Music Hall, before an audience of about 3000 persons, by whom his Lordship was most enthusiastically applauded.

The Right Hon. James Wilson was entertained on Tuesday afternoon at a public banquet in his native town of Hawick, previous to his departure for India, by a large number of his friends in the town and district.

On Tuesday afternoon a rural fête was given to the children of the Prescot Schools on the grounds at Knowsley Hall, the festivities being immediately under the auspices and direction of Lady Emma Stanley. The Earl of Derby and his Countess were present during the whole of the scene of enjoyment.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt performed at a miscellaneous concert in Dublin on Monday evening. The *Freeman's Journal* says that the appearance of the fair singer created quite a scene, all the vast assemblage seeming to bend forward, whilst peal after peal of welcome greeted her.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts held its annual meeting, in the Assembly Room of the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday night. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and the Bishops of Brisbane and St. Helena took part in the proceedings. Mr. Bazley, M.P., was also present, and a very large audience testified to the interest felt in the operations of this association.

The Barrow tower at Ulverston has undergone a thorough repair and decoration in the interior, at the sole expense of Mr. John Barrow, late of the Admiralty, and son of the late Sir John Barrow, to whose memory the tower was raised. On one of the tablets may be seen the names of the gallant men who suffered in the recent Arctic Expedition—viz., Franklin, Bellot, Crozier, Kane, Fitzjames.

The *Dover Chronicle* states that while some men were engaged in tunnelling between Lydden-hill and Shepherdswell, a few miles from Dover, they came upon a fine seam of coal, and, what is most remarkable, the coal is on all sides surrounded with chalk, with the usual seams of flint, as are seen on the cliffs of Dover. The more the seam is entered upon the better becomes the quality of the coal.

**OPENING OF THE SWANSEA SOUTH DOCKS.**—These new docks were opened on Friday week, amid great rejoicings. The works comprise a spacious trumpet-mouth entrance, a half-tide basin, an immense lock, an iron bridge, and an inner dock of sufficient area to allow some hundreds of ships to "repose majestically on their shadows" in perfect safety. The cost of the docks when finally completed will be £200,000. The engineer-in-chief is Mr. James Abernethy, C.E.; the resident engineer, Mr. W. Neill. The contractors are Messrs. Tredwell, of London and Gloucester. After the dock-gates had been opened by Miss Talbot, daughter of the Lord Lieutenant, and a fine steamer freighted with trustees had steamed in, amid salutes from cannon and deafening cheers, the company sat down to a déjeuner, and drank success to the new docks. A ball was given in the evening to do honour to the occasion, and the town was joyfully illuminated.

**INAUGURATION OF THE BUCHANAN BEQUEST, GLASGOW.**—This institution was publicly inaugurated in the premises at Greenhead, Glasgow, on Tuesday afternoon. The Lord Provost occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of magistrates, councillors, clergymen, and other influential citizens. The chairman explained the objects of the institution, and speeches were delivered by the Rev. Drs. McTaggart and Buchanan. It was stated that there were fifty-three children already admitted out of 150 applicants. The building is calculated to accommodate from 200 to 300. In the meantime the children will receive food, and it is intended that they shall ultimately be clothed. They will come to the school in the morning and go away at night; and, besides receiving an intellectual and religious education, they will be trained to various trades. The institution is the bequest of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Moray-place, Edinburgh, who has bequeathed £3000 per annum to educate children, the city of Glasgow supplying the buildings, which cost £8000. The institution is under the care of the Town Council, Trades' House, and Merchants' House, Glasgow.

**THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY AND HER TENANTRY IN ANTRIM.**—The annual entertainment given by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry to the tenantry on her estate took place on Thursday week in the Townhall of Cairnrough. The village was decorated with flags and banners, and a few vessels which lay at anchor in the harbour had their colours hoisted in honour of the occasion. A band which was in attendance greatly enlivened the proceedings of the day. The Townhall was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The lines of tables extended the entire length of the room, containing banners representing the several townlands on her Ladyship's estate, and so arranged that each tenant should sit in the immediate vicinity of his own townland. About two o'clock Lady Londonderry, accompanied by Lady Portlinton, Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, Sir E. Macnaughten, and E. Gordon, Esq., of Florida, arrived at Cairnrough from Garron Tower, and were loudly cheered as they entered the room. Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest presided, and, after the usual loyal toasts, Mr. Mulloy (tenant-farmer) said:—"My Lord, I am happy to have the high honour of proposing our noble landlady's health—the Marchioness of Londonderry. May she live a thousand years, and may her shadow never grow less" (Laughter and applause). Lady Londonderry, who was received with immense cheering, addressed the tenantry in a plain, practical manner, her Ladyship's speech concluding as follows:—"I thank you for drinking my health, and for all your good wishes. I fear you sometimes think me severe in lecturing you, but this time I am afraid I have been too complimentary. If I fall into either extreme it is but from one motive, and that is an earnest and anxious desire to see you progress and improve, turning to advantage the blessings you possess, and becoming an industrious, thrifty, respectable, prosperous, and contented set of people; and with this fervent prayer I bid you farewell" (Loud applause). A number of other toasts followed, and the company separated, after having spent a most agreeable day.

**FATAL EXPLOSION IN BIRMINGHAM.**—An explosion, resulting in great loss of life and property, took place on Tuesday morning on the premises of Messrs. Pursall and Phillips, percussion-cap manufacturers, in Whittall-street, St. Mary's-square, Birmingham. The whole of the back portion of the premises are completely destroyed, portions of the roof and walls being carried by the force of the explosion to a considerable distance. The adjoining house, the residence of Mr. A. Walter, solicitor, has suffered severely, a portion of the roof and back premises being destroyed. Several ranges of workshops in the rear of the premises are also greatly injured, and the windows of the premises in the neighbourhood have all suffered.

Immediately after the explosion it was discovered that the remains of the buildings were in flames, but the engines of the various fire-offices were soon on the spot, and the firemen, having obtained a plentiful supply of water, soon extinguished the flames. At the time of the occurrence it is supposed that there were between sixty and seventy persons on the premises, mostly females. Seventeen persons were extricated from the ruins alive shortly after the catastrophe, the whole of whom were taken to the General Hospital, where they received immediate attention. Eight were so slightly injured as to be enabled to leave, but nine cases were more serious; one died shortly after admission; three are very serious, and the other five are badly injured. Mr. Pursall, one of the firm, was leaving the "loading" shop at the time of the explosion, and was thrown to the bottom of the stairs, escaping with only a few slight bruises. Until the whole of the debris is removed it is impossible to ascertain correctly the total number of persons who have lost their lives by this unfortunate occurrence. Eighteen bodies have been recovered, many of them so disfigured and burnt as to render it almost impossible to identify them, and five others are said to be missing. The explosion is supposed to have occurred in the "loading" or "priming" shop. One poor man, named Humphrey Wood, had escaped the immediate effects of the explosion, and had rescued his wife from the falling and burning premises, when, in going on a second errand of rescue, a wall fell upon him and killed him. Another poor fellow was seen imbedded in the debris by a fireman in charge of the hose, and he asked for water. The fireman immediately applied the pipe to his mouth, for which the sufferer said, "God bless you," and the fireman was about to remove him, when unfortunately a large portion of the wall fell down, crushing the poor fellow beneath it.

**AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.**—The annual meeting of the Hertfordshire Agricultural Association was held at Hitchin on Wednesday, and was numerously attended. The show of cattle and implements took place in the morning in a field near the town, but the exhibition of fat cattle was hardly so fine as upon some former occasions, which was attributed to the fact of the competition being restricted to tenant-farmers. In the afternoon about 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Corn Exchange, Hitchin, under the presidency of Mr. Abel Smith, M.P.—The annual meeting of the Ludlow Agricultural Society was held at Ludlow on Wednesday, and, after a very excellent show of Hereford cattle, Shropshire down sheep, all sorts of horses, and every variety of pigs, the dinner took place at the Bull Inn, where over 100 sat down. It is a custom of the society to choose a president from the working committee, and this year the chair was taken by Mr. W. Stedman, of Bedstone.—The last of the agricultural meetings of the county of Oxford for this season took place at Woodstock on Tuesday, when the ploughing matches, root, flower, and poultry shows, were held on a large scale, and were exceedingly creditable to all concerned in them. In the afternoon the members, numbering about 100, dined in the Townhall, when Mr. H. L. Gaskell, of Kiddington Hall, President of the society, occupied the chair.—The annual ploughing match in connection with the East Surrey Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday at Mr. Brown's farm, near Old Harbour, Croydon. As many as forty-two ploughs had been entered, and the whole competed on this occasion. When the ploughing match was over the judges declared the names of the successful candidates, and awarded the prizes. The Rev. E. F. Beynon then addressed some appropriate remarks to the competitors. The annual dinner took place in the evening at the King's Arms Hotel. The Rev. E. F. Beynon, in the absence of the president, Colonel Long, occupied the chair.—The fifteenth annual exhibition of the Radcliffe Agricultural Society took place on Monday in a large inclosure near the railway station. The show was well attended, and the cattle exhibited exceeded in quality every previous exhibition. The best two-year-old heifer, shown by Mr. Richard Nuttall, of Tottington, had previously won ten prizes; and the second best, shown by the same gentleman, had won eight prizes. The first prize for the best bull was obtained by Mr. Hugh Hickson, of Pendleton. The first prize for the best horse was obtained by Mr. James Robinson, of the Grove Inn, near Manchester, this being the sixty-first prize gained by his horse, Young Napoleon. The second prize was obtained by Mr. Peter Nightingale, of Wardley Hall, near Manchester, for his horse Grey Gilbert, which has won many prizes. Mr. John Harrison, of Heaton Norris, exhibited the best boar, this being the tenth prize he has gained this year. The show of poultry was not large, but excellent. At the close of the exhibition a dinner took place in the Market House under the presidency of Lord Grey de Wilton.

#### THE COURT.

The Court is expected to leave Balmoral on the 12th instant for Holyrood Palace, where the Queen will pass the night. On the following day her Majesty will honour with her presence the inauguration of the new Glasgow waterworks, which are to supply that city from Loch Katrine. The Queen will return to Edinburgh the same evening, where she will pass a second night, and thence proceed to Penrhyn Castle, near Bangor, where her Majesty will remain until Monday, the 17th inst., on a visit to the Hon. Douglas Pennant, M.P.

On Thursday evening the Queen gave a *déjeuner* at Balmoral, to which about two hundred of the members of the general committee of the British Association were invited. Invitations were also issued to the Earl and Countess of Fife and party, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld and party, Sir Charles Forbes and party, Colonel Forbes and party, Sir James and Lady Clark and party. In the afternoon Highland games were arranged. The Earl of Fife arrived, with the whole of his clan; Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, arrived, with the whole of his clan; Sir Charles Forbes arrived, with the whole of his clan, and formed up in the grounds on the west of the castle. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and the Count de Flandre, attended by Lady Churchill, the Hon. Emily Cathcart, the Earl of Elgin, and the gentlemen in waiting, walked out upon the terrace about two o'clock, when the games commenced. The Queen personally presented the prizes to the successful competitors after each of the games. Her Majesty retired after the games were over, at about five o'clock. The Royal dinner party included the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Count de Flandre, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Elgin, General Sabine, Professor Phillips, and Mr. Thomson.

On Friday evening the Queen held a Privy Council; the Prince Consort, the Earl of Elgin, and Lord John Russell, were present. The Queen afterwards, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove to Mar Lodge, and honoured the Countess of Fife with a visit. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking, and the Prince of Wales and the Count de Flandre enjoyed the sport of grouse-shooting. The Royal dinner party included the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, Sir R. Murchison, and Sir Charles Lyell.

On Saturday last the Count de Flandre, attended by Major Burnell, took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, and proceeded on a tour in the Highlands. The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove to the Falls of Garbhalt, attended by Lady Churchill. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Arthur, and attended by the gentlemen in waiting, drove to the Abergeldie woods, which were driven for deer. The Prince of Wales went out deer-stalking.

On Sunday the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. Dr. Campbell, of King's College, Aberdeen, officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by Lady Churchill, left the castle for Alt-na-Gussack, where her Majesty remained until the following day. The Prince Consort went out deer-stalking, and joined her Majesty at Alt-na-Gussack last evening. The Prince of Wales, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, made an expedition to the Lynn of the Vat.

Her Majesty Queen Marie Amélie, the Prince de Joinville, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, and a numerous suite, have left Grillon's Clarendon Hotel, where they had recently arrived from the lake district, for Bournemouth.

His Excellency Prince Doria Pamphili and his son Prince Gianetto Doria Pamphili have left Claridge's Hotel for Paris.

The Earl of Wilton and Lady Katherine Egerton are still yachting in the noble Earl's yacht. His Lordship, by the last letters, was at Kingstown.

Viscount and Viscountess Barrington and the Hon. Misses Barrington have arrived at Powderham, the seat of the Earl of Devon, from visiting Lady Molesworth at Pencarrow, Cornwall.

The marriage of the Hon. Miss Campbell, youngest daughter of the Lord Chancellor and the Baroness Stratheden, with Mr. Duckworth, of Orchardleigh Park, Hampshire, will be solemnised on Tuesday next.

The marriage of Miss Brewster, only daughter and heiress of Sir David Brewster, Bart., with Mr. Skene Cumming Gordon, of Parkhill, N.B., is arranged to take place early in November.

Steps are being taken among old Harrovians, and especially Dr. Vaughan's own pupils, with a view to publicly testifying their admiration and gratitude for his services to Harrow School.

**FESTIVITIES AT WILTON HOUSE.**—The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert are at present honoured with the company of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie Nicolaevna of Russia and her illustrious daughter, at the princely seat of the Pembroke family, near Salisbury. The Duke of Cambridge and the members of the aristocracy assembled to have the honour of meeting the Grand Duchess.—The Earl and Countess of Clarendon and Lady Constance Villiers, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Viscount and Viscountess Somerton. The Grand Duchess Marie and her daughter, with the Duke of Cambridge and most of the visitors, drove over to Broadlands, on Wednesday, to luncheon with Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston. There was a grand dinner on Thursday evening at Wilton House.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK

In Percy Bysshe Shelley's appalling tragedy, the *Cardinal Camillo* tells Count Cenci—

That matter of the murder is hushed up,  
If you consent to yield his Holiness  
Your self that lies beyond the Pincian Gate.

The occupant of the chair of Jupiter is not now in a condition to make quite so good a bargain as Clement VIII., but "the curse which money may buy out" is, it is now stated, buyable on conditions more easy than they lately were. It is hinted by those in the secret that, provided Papal "fleets" be undisturbed, and the occupancy confirmed, and certain decorous formalities observed, it is not impossible that his Holiness Pope Pius may be induced to see that it is not absolutely essential to the safety of the See, and, of course, to the *major gloria*, that the exiled heads of the Duchies should return. Whether meditation, under the care of a successor of St. Luke, has brought the illustrious patient to this conclusion, or whether the energetic self-proffer of the Romagna, by itself, to King Victor Emmanuel, has awakened the Vatican to conviction of the abominable truth that the Italians are in earnest in prosecuting their "small and partial successes" (as the French Emperor calls them), is, and may remain, a mystery. But, if the story be true, the news is good. Not that we desire to see the Legations again under what Lord John Russell truly calls the worst Government in the world, but that we rejoice to find that the determined attitude of the Italians is telling upon the very worst of their enemies—the Cardinals and their Head.

The news from China naturally affords occupation for pens at home and on the Continent at this season, when there are no stirring events, and the position of the great European question has been stated and restated until even the British public has a tolerably clear idea of the relative situations of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. A Chinese version of the Peiho affair has been received. It would not seem to be much more truthful than most Chinese documents; but, if it be true that the loss on the side of the enemy was one thousand, nothing like justice has been done to the terrible vigour with which our brave fellows must have gone to work. In fact, the allegation almost reverses the story of the day. It is further stated that the American representative has gone up to Pekin, but that he has stooped to the indignity of being a prisoner, which we are very much inclined to disbelieve. The absolute necessity of striking a blow which shall teach the Chinese savages that they have to do with the conquerors of India becomes more and more clear, but there is no necessity for violence of language. The way of our Envoy, with just as many guards, or attendants, or whatever he pleases to call them, must be cut clear from the Peiho to Pekin, and, this once effectually done, there will be but little subsequent difficulty. The fact is that China and England have never been properly introduced to one another. When that has been done they will be excellent friends, and we shall have a Chinese Ambassador resident in Park-lane, and retelling the last Pekin joke to the Bishops at the Athenæum.

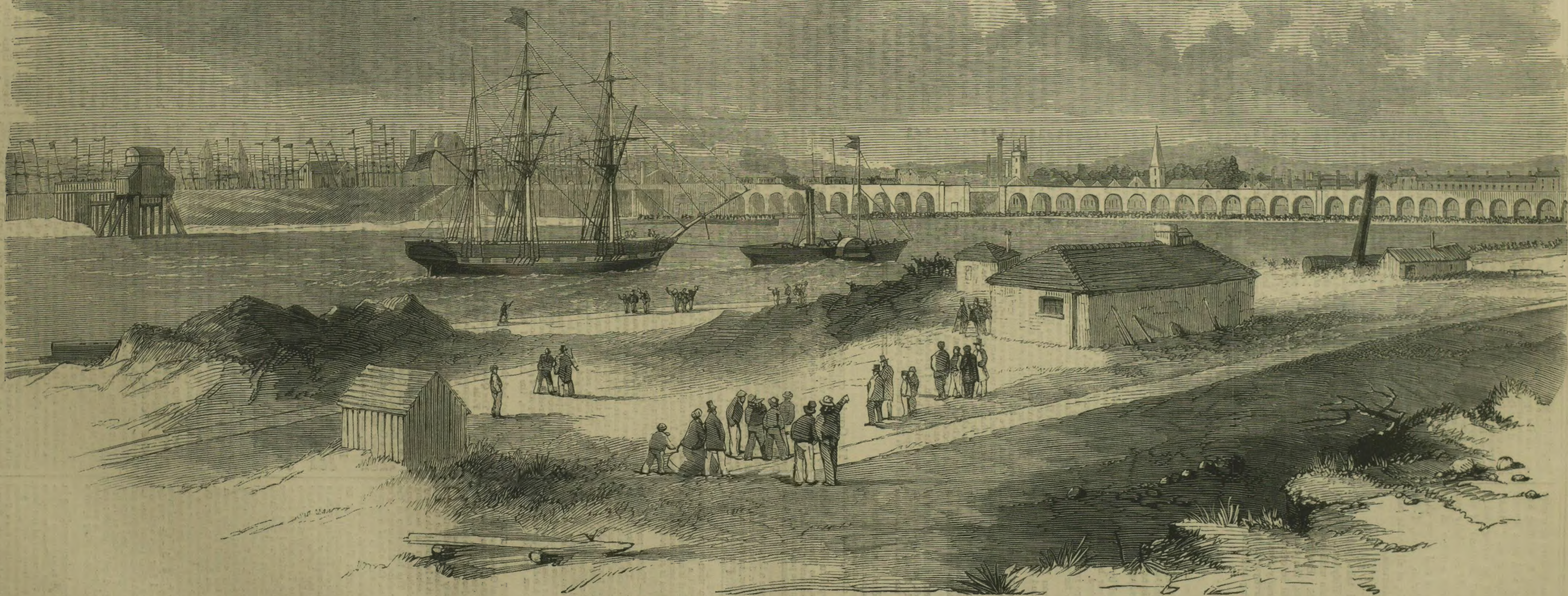
We propose to indite a paragraph of the most uninteresting character, but it is a duty. We apologise for the extreme dullness of the remark, but must express the conviction that the colony of Australia is being treated, in the matter of postal arrangements, in a manner which perfectly justifies the indignation of our fellow-subjects out there. Considering the immense commercial interests involved; considering that hardly a family in England that has not a son, or brother, or *fiancé* making his way in one of the colonies; considering the enormous import of gold from Australia; and even considering such trifles as the love of the colonists for the mother country, their loyalty to the Queen, and their splendid liberality in aid of our soldiery, it really might seem that decent and regular communication between ourselves and the Australians might be managed. We are aware that Australia is a "bore," and that a majority of our well-informed folk, if put through an examination in Mr. Stanford's magnificent map, would hesitate at the question whether Victoria was in Tasmania or not; but there must be some persons who feel that we cannot afford to send Australia after America, but must keep a few of our colonies. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Elgin must make up their minds to come to Parliament with a satisfactory statement on this subject.

His Lordship the Bishop of London has felt himself compelled to take a strong step in the interest of decency, and he has ordered the Church of St. George-in-the-East to be shut up. Some persons may need to be told that this church, one of Queen Anne's so-called fifty, is near Ratcliff-highway, and therefore "convenient" to one of the most ruffianly districts in London. But most people will have noticed in the papers that a prolonged series of disturbances and ribaldries have been perpetrated in that church by outrageous mobs of persons who made certain Puseyite follies an excuse for showing contempt and hatred for religion and its ministers. The conscience of a Church reformer who interrupts the service by howling, mobs the clergyman, and beats the choristers, is a thing to be dealt with by a police-staff. The church is closed, but the rioters still further illustrate their character by going to another place of worship and conducting themselves in the same fashion as at St. George's. It is ever bad to call in mob law, and those who had just objections to the Puseyite fooleries must now regret that, instead of appealing to the proper tribunals, they took a course which brought them such allies as the ruffians in question. With these we trust the police will, if the scenes be re-enacted, deal with a vigour that will go far to cure them of church-reforming propensities. *Non tali auxilio*.

A French Judge, M. Hua, had his baby stolen some days ago. The probability seems to be that the object of the thief was simply to extort money; but, in a dull September, it is not to be permitted that a baby should be stolen without a variety of romances being framed for the occasion. The French press has done its duty; and, when M. Hua, *filé*, comes to years of discretion he will be edified by the perusal of the reasons which induced his being borrowed and taken to Orleans. Some of the stories have the air (but not the stupidity) of those which pseudo-fashionable English papers dress up out of old jestbooks, and send round as anecdotes of the aristocracy; but one or two are ingenious, and remind one of Paul Clifford's history. About twenty English children are stolen every week, stripped of their clothes, and usually allowed to get home again—our police *etiquette* not allowing interference with certain haunts "known" to be inhabited by child-stealers—but nobody has thought of supplying romances on the subject. Perhaps the Hua case may afford a hint to cultivators of "the domestic pathetic."

In the absence of Parliament, some faint political interest may be found in the proceedings of the Gloucester Election Commission, which is inquiring into the history of the last return for that city, so crammed with churches as to have originated a Hudibrastic proverb, but verifying another proverb in its immorality, as may be gleaned from a reluctant answer of Sir William Hayter. "I certainly know that the character of Gloucester does not stand high. It is notorious." The evidence, particularly that of the amiable and excellent ex-whip, is suggestive enough; and that high-bred blindness to the vices of our acquaintances which is so highly recommended as the essence of social life by certain hebdomadal moralists seems to have been the normal condition of gentlemen who have had to do with Gloucester elections. We shall see whether the gentlemen who are drawing the schedules to Lord Palmerston's Reform Bill will be equally indulgent to the 534 freemen of Gloucester, or will try to increase their liberty by freeing them from political responsibilities of a direct description, and thus making, as Mr. Tennyson observes, The bounds of freedom broader yet.





OPENING OF THE BUTE EAST DOCK CARDIFF.

## COMPLETION OF THE BUTE EAST DOCK, CARDIFF.

THE extension of this stupendous work was completed on the 1st of September, and Wednesday, the 14th ult., was fixed upon as the day of opening. Preparations on an extensive scale had been made for the due celebration of an event of so much importance to the town and port of Cardiff; but, owing to the sudden death of Lord James Stuart—who for many years had represented the boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrisant in Parliament, and who was the maternal uncle of the young Marquis of Bute, under whose auspices the opening of the dock was to be inaugurated—the intended festivities were dispensed with, and the dock was opened for trade in the quietest possible manner.

We extract from the *Cardiff and Merthyr Guardian* some particulars of the opening ceremony, and of the capacity of the dock:—"The formal opening took place on Wednesday, the 14th ult. About twelve o'clock the Marquis, accompanied by his trustees, the Right Honourable James Stuart

Wortley, and John Boyle, Esq.; Miss Boyle, Miss E. Boyle; and Mr. Carter, his Lordship's tutor, arrived at the dock in the Marchioness's private carriage, and proceeded to the office of the resident engineer, Mr. M'Connochie, situated on the west quay, where, boats being in readiness, they embarked for the *United States* steamer, the property of the Bute Dock Steam Towing Company, which was lying on the east side, ready to tow into the Extension the British barque *Masaniello*, which had just arrived to take in a cargo of coals. After a pleasant ride across the dock in boats the select party boarded the *United States*, where a limited number of gentlemen interested in the success of the undertaking were awaiting their arrival. Steam being up, the *United States* commenced her peaceful errand of conducting the *Masaniello* into the Extension, amid the hearty cheers of those on board, and of taking her round to the west side, where she was moored to discharge her ballast. The *United States* then proceeded with her distinguished party down to the dock gates, and afterwards returned to the top of the dock, where the Marquis and his party

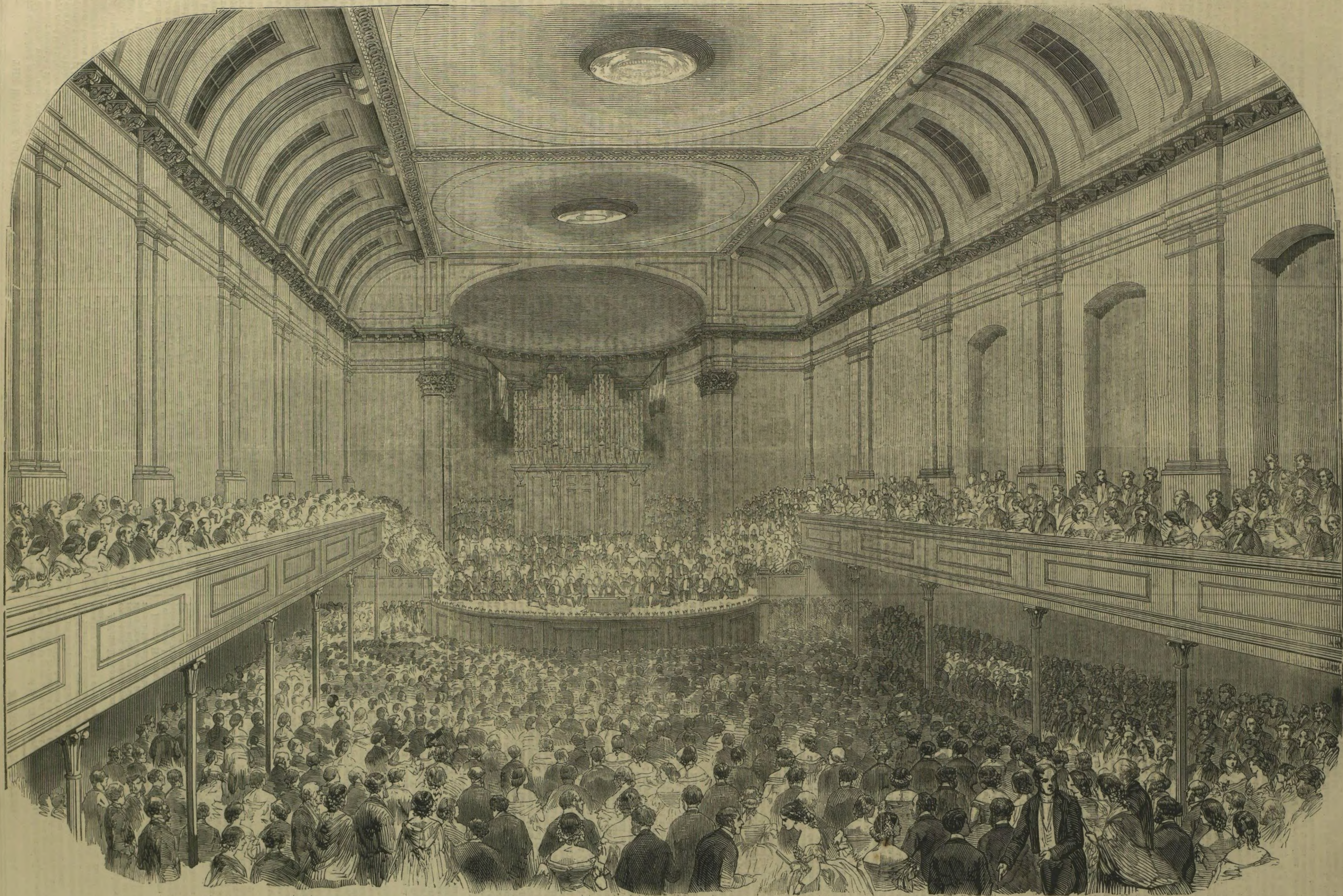
disembarked and entered the family carriage amid the enthusiastic cheers of the few who, having heard of the intended formal opening, had hastened to the spot. At the same time as the dock was entered by the *United States* and *Masaniello*, the new canal, which forms a junction with the Bute West Dock and the Glamorgan Ship Canal, was opened by one of the Aberdare Coal Company's boats (No. 267), with a cargo of coal for Messrs. David and Toms, and an empty lighter, passing through the locks. With the exception of a small steamer belonging to the contractors for the works, Messrs. Hemingway and Co., which followed the *Masaniello* with a small party, this constituted the whole of the opening of the extension.

"The Bute East Dock was commenced early in 1852, the trustees at the time being the much-lamented Mr. Tyndall Bruce and Mr. Macnabb, and the engineers Sir John Rennie and Mr. John Pilews. The first portion—in length 1000 feet, and width 300 feet—was opened in July, 1855. The first extension, 2000 feet in length and 500 wide, was commenced early in 1855 (Messrs. Walker, Burgess, and Cooper being the engineers), and was opened

in 1857. The second and last extension, of 1300 feet by 500, was begun by the same engineers in 1857, and completed on the 1st of September last, including a junction canal communicating with the Bute West Dock and the Glamorgan Canal. The whole of the works have been executed by Messrs. Hemingway and Co. The water area of this dock alone is 45 acres, and the basin  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres; height of sill of sea-gates at springs, 31 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; height at neaps, 21 feet 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches; sea-gates, width, 55 feet; sea-lock, length between gates, 220 feet—width, 55 feet; inner lock, length between gates, 220 feet—width, 50 feet. The depth of water throughout the dock is 25 feet. The Bute East Dock is thus capable of accommodating the largest ships in the merchant service. Fifteen coal-staiths are already erected, and it is intended to put up seven more, which will give, when complete, a shipping power in this dock alone of a million tons and a half of coal per year."

The accommodation for shipping in the port of Cardiff is very great, there being, besides the Bute East Dock above described, the Bute West Dock, the Bute Tidal Dock, and the Glamorgan Ship Canal.





HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE CONSORT DELIVERING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT THE NEW MUSIC HALL, ABERDEEN.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE concluding general meeting of the association was held on Wednesday week, and was numerously attended. Sir David Brewster occupied the chair. Professor Walker, the general secretary, read the minutes of the meeting of the general committee, held at one o'clock, which were approved of, the following being the more important items of business disposed of by the committee:—The first business before the meeting was that of voting grants for various scientific purposes. These amounted in all to £930, being—for Kew Observatory, £500; chemical science, £90; geology, £80; zoology and botany, £100; physiology, £20; and mechanical science, £160. Reports from sections recommending papers to be printed entire in the association's proceedings were then read. Among the papers so recommended were Dr. Dickie's Flora of Ulster, and Mr. Thomson of Banchory's Feeding and Industrial Schools. A committee was appointed, of which Sir D. Brewster and Colonel Sykes are members, to report to the next meeting at Oxford on the scientific objects which may be sought for by continuing the balloon ascents formerly undertaken to great altitudes. The general committee also resolved to express the thanks of the British Association to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, as President, for the interest he has manifested in the continuation of magnetic observations, and that he be requested, in concert with the President of the Royal Society, to take such steps as may appear most suitable to carry out the recommendation of the two societies in respect to these observations. A number of complimentary votes were passed with acclamation, and Sir David Brewster formally declared the meeting adjourned, to meet at Oxford in June, 1860.

A large party of the most distinguished members of the British Association were entertained on Thursday week by her Majesty at Balmoral, as stated in this Journal last week, thus bringing to a graceful close the proceedings of this learned body for the present year. Subjoined are a few particulars of the visit. The guests, to the number of about 200, arrived in omnibuses and coaches from Banchory, and were conveyed to the great lawn, which had been prepared for Highland games. Tents were placed at intervals, and a large marquee, elegantly carpeted, was set apart for the accommodation of the guests. On the green terrace in front of the palace, and facing the square, sofas were set for the Court. At two o'clock the clans arrived, dressed in the Highland garb, and carrying their insignia of clanship. At three the Queen left the Palace and walked to the front, accompanied by the Prince Consort and such members of the Royal family as are now at Balmoral. The games consisted chiefly of the usual throwing the hammer, foot-racing, and dancing. The Queen recognised Professor Owen, who, with Sir R. Murchison and Mr. Secretary Phillips, had also the honour of dining with her Majesty in the evening; but beyond this no formal notice was taken of the visitors. The Queen awarded prizes to the successful competitors, and at half-past four o'clock the Court left the grounds; the visitors, being conducted to the hall, were supplied with an abundant luncheon.

## THE ENGRAVINGS.

In our present Number we give several Illustrations of scenes and incidents in connection with the late meeting at Aberdeen of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Annexed are some particulars (chiefly from Black's "Picturesque Tourist of Scotland") of the subjects of our Engravings:—

## MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

This college, at which the sectional meetings of the British Association were held, was founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1693. The old buildings, which were mostly of the seventeenth century, were neither elegant nor commodious, and had latterly become ruinous. They were taken down and lately rebuilt, partly at the expense of Government and partly by subscription. The college forms three sides of a quadrangle, and rises to the height of two lofty stories, presenting unbroken ranges of mullioned windows. From the centre of the building springs a tower, to the height of 100 feet from the ground. This tower contains the principal entry and the staircase leading to the hall, library, and museum. Each of these rooms is 74 feet long by 34 feet wide, and upwards of 30 feet in height. There are, besides, a common hall and sixteen class-rooms, to each of which is attached a private room for the professor. The total expense of the building is estimated at about £30,000. Marischal College contains the usual professorships, and the session commences in the first week in November and ends in the first week of April. The curriculum of arts extends over four sessions, and a student's expenses during each session may be from £35 to £40. There are numerous bursaries connected with this college. Among its alumni are many who have distinguished themselves in every department of science and literature.

## THE NEW MUSIC HALL.—THE PRINCE CONSORT READING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

This hall, in which his Royal Highness inaugurated the sittings of the British Association for 1859, may now be said to be completed. Its erection was begun in the month of May, 1858, after a design by Mr. James Matthews, architect. The following details respecting it are from the *Aberdeen Journal*:—"The extreme length of the hall is 150 feet, and it is 68 feet wide and 50 feet high. The orchestra is about 50 feet deep, and will accommodate about 300 vocal and instrumental performers. Galleries run along the two sides and the east end of the hall over the entrance-lobby from Silver-street. This lobby is 26½ feet by 14½ feet, and a granite stair leads from each side of it to the lobbies. The walls above the galleries are divided into compartments by coupled pilasters, having architrave, frieze, and cornice, with rich medallions, &c., at the height of 40 feet from the floor. A part of the ceiling is flat, but divided into thin compartments, formed into elliptical panels. The sides and ends of the ceiling are covered down to the top of the principal cornice, and are divided by ribs rising from the pilasters. The main entrances are, from Union-street, by the handsome corridor of the original building, and, from Silver-street, by the lobby already mentioned. There is a separate entrance from Golden-square for the performers, leading to five retiring-rooms for them, three of which (small) will be appropriated to soloists, and two (large) to choristers. The hall is lighted by three sunlights in the ceiling, the centre one having 288 burners, and the others 144 each. By means of these the whole hall is said to be lighted, and there is a total absence of glare, as well as of excessive heat, which generally accompanies the distribution of a number of gaseliers through a building. The sunlights are placed in triple cones, which serve the purpose at once of preventing the heat of the gas from injuring the ceiling, and of promoting the ventilation of the building, the rarefaction by the heat of the gas causing a rapid current of air to pass through the cones. The heated air further finds egress through perforations in the plaster of the roof, which are so contrived as to add to the decoration of the ceiling. The fresh air is supplied at the floor of the hall by means of gratings, which communicate by flues with the outside; and this air can, when required, be heated by being made to pass over a series of hot-water pipes running round the hall below the floor."

## BANCHORY HOUSE.

Banchory House, which was honoured by receiving his Royal Highness the Prince Consort as a guest on the 14th ult., on occasion of the Prince's visit to Aberdeen to assume the presidency of the British Association, is a modern Elizabethan mansion. It was built, about twenty years ago, by the present proprietor, Mr. Alexander Thomson, from designs by the late Mr. Smith, of Aberdeen. The house is situated in the county of Kincardine, though within three miles of the city of Aberdeen. It stands on a rising ground in a well-wooded and well-watered park, and commands a beautiful view of the River Dee, with a bridge of seven arches, remarkable as carrying a level roadway across the stream (here 100 yards wide), though built more than three hundred years ago, in contrast to the usual steep ascent and descent of ancient Scottish bridges. The house is commodious, and, besides the ordinary suite of public rooms, contains a library of 7000 or 8000 volumes, and an extensive museum of antiquities and natural history, especially rich in conchology and geology.

His Royal Highness passed down from Balmoral, and received on entering by the west lodge a most enthusiastic reception from 500 or 600 of the tenantry on the estates, drawn up in groups along the sides of the approach.

A dinner party of twenty-three had the honour of being invited to meet the Prince Consort, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Rosse, Hon. Arthur Gordon, Sir J. T. Forbes, Sir D. Brewster, General Sabine, and other distinguished members of the association. Before breakfast on the 15th his Royal Highness walked in the pleasure-grounds and up to a point which commands a view from the top of Lochnagar, on one side, to the Buchanness, near Peterhead, on the other—a distance of nearly 100 miles.

It is a singular coincidence that when his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in Aberdeen on his way to Culloden, in 1746, he resided for several weeks in the town residence of Mr. Thomson, of Banchory, now converted into the Home of Refuge.

In September, 1843, the late Dr. Chalmers preached from the principal doorway of the house to an audience of many thousands assembled on the lawn in front.

The proprietor of Banchory House, Mr. Alexander Thomson, is Convener of the county of Aberdeen, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the counties of Aberdeen and Kincardine, F.R.S. and F.A.S. Scot., &c. &c., and A.M. and LL.D. of Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, one of the vice-presidents of the British Association, and author of various works on natural science, especially Industrial Schools and Reformatories for Neglected and Criminal Juveniles.

Her Majesty the Queen has forwarded to Mrs. Thomson a handsome bracelet, ornamented with precious stones, in recognition of the hospitable manner in which the Prince Consort was entertained during his recent sojourn at Banchory House while presiding at the Congress of the British Association.

## DUNNOTAR CASTLE.

An excursion to this castle from Aberdeen took place during the meeting of the British Association just brought to a conclusion. Dunnotar Castle, the seat of the ancient family of the Keiths, Earls Marischals, is situated in Kincardineshire. The area of the castle measures about three acres, and the rock bears a considerable resemblance to that on which Edinburgh Castle is built. It is divided from the land by a deep chasm, and the only approach is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock. "Dunnotar was built by Sir William Keith, then Great Marischal of Scotland, during the wars between England and Scotland, in the reign of Edward I. In 1296 it was taken from the English by Sir William Wallace. Edward III. retook it in his progress through the kingdom in 1336, but as soon as he quitted the kingdom it was again captured by Sir Andrew Murray, Regent of Scotland. During the time of the Commonwealth it was selected as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia. The garrison, under the command of Ogilvie of Barra, made a vigorous resistance to the English army, but were at length compelled to surrender by famine. Previously to this, however, the regalia had been secretly conveyed away, and buried beneath the pulpit of the Church of Kinneff, by Mrs. Grainger, the wife of the minister of that parish; while, to divert the suspicions of the enemy into a false channel, the Countess of Marischal spread a report that these national treasures had been carried abroad by Sir John Keith, her younger son. At the Restoration all the persons connected with this affair were rewarded, but in inverse ratio to their merits. Sir John Keith, who had no real share in the transaction, was created Earl of Kintore and Knight-Marischal of Scotland, with a salary of £400 a year. Ogilvie, whose patrimonial estates had been impoverished by the fines and sequestrations imposed by the English, received the merely honorary reward of a baronetcy, while Mrs. Grainger was rewarded with a sum of 2000 marks Scotch. During the reign of Charles II. Dunnotar was used as a state prison for confining the Covenanters. The prisoners were, without distinction, packed into a large dungeon, having a window open to the sea, in front of a huge precipice. They were neither allowed bedding nor provisions, excepting what they bought, and were treated by their keepers with the utmost rigour. The walls of this place, still called the Whigs' Vault, bear token to the severities inflicted on these unhappy persons. There are, in particular, a number of apertures cut in the wall, about a man's height, and it was the custom, when such was the gaoler's pleasure, that any prisoner who was accounted refractory should be obliged to stand up with his arms extended and his fingers secured by wedges in the crevices described. In this cruel confinement many died, some were deprived of the use of their limbs, and several lost their lives by desperate attempts to descend from the rock on which the castle is founded. The castle was dismantled soon after the rebellion of 1715, on the attainer of its proprietor, James, Earl Marischal. The battlements, with their narrow embrasures, the strong towers and airy turrets, full of loopholes for the archer and musketeer—the hall for the banquet and the cell for the captive—are all alike entire and distinct. Even the iron rings and bolts that held the culprits for security or torture still remain to attest the different order of things which once prevailed in this country."

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Lady Wheler, wife of Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., of Cross House, near Torrington, Devon, was administered to, in the London Court of Probate, by Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., the husband, and George Hume, Esq., the surviving executor, the other executor, the Rev. George Dandridge, Rector of Rousham, Oxford, having died before the testatrix. The probate was limited to property left to her Ladyship by the will of her father, the late George Dandridge, Esq., over which she had a power of disposition, having disposed of £4000 to each of her daughters as marriage portions, bequeathing the residue to her husband, Sir Trevor, for his life, and then to her two daughters equally between them. Her Ladyship has bequeathed to Sir Trevor the service of Sevres china presented to her by the late Sir Trevor Wheler, Bart., has left her set of diamonds to her eldest daughter, Lucy Penelope, with other specific bequests to her and her daughter Jane, and the rest of the jewels, trinkets, and books to be divided equally between them. To her maid she leaves £20 and her wardrobe, and to her housekeeper £25. The will is dated the 13th of March, 1858.

The will of William Edward Russell, Esq., of Swanscombe, Kent, was proved, in the principal registry of the Court of Probate, by the executors, Eleanor A. Russell, the relict, John Russell, Esq., the son, and Frederick Stoneham, Esq., of Crayford, Kent. The personality was sworn under £18,000. He has bequeathed to his said son John Russell, for his own absolute use, his share in the trade and business of a brewer and maltster carried on in partnership with John Henry Tillyer at Gravesend, and leaves him all his interest in the freehold and leasehold premises and building connected therewith, and the plant, machinery, and stock, with all the credit attached to the business. Leaves to his two other sons and two daughters £800 each. Bequeaths his freehold residence and land at Swanscombe, and his farm, land, and tenements at Northfleet, and the produce thereon, to his wife for her life, and, at her decease, to be divided amongst his children, except the said eldest. He has left all his furniture and household effects to his wife absolutely.

We regret to hear that Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, is seriously ill.

"Prince Napoleon," says the *Nouveliste Vandois*, "has purchased, for 72,000 francs, a fine estate, called the Bergerie, situated on the banks of the Lake of Geneva."

The copy of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper" by Marco d'Aggione, the friend and scholar of Leonardo, in the possession of the Royal Academy, has lately been photographed by Messrs. Caldesi and Montecchi.

The submarine electric cable between Jersey and Guernsey, which has been for some short time out of order, has been discovered to be damaged about three miles from Jersey. The damage was caused by lightning. The cable will shortly be repaired.

TOLLGATES.—In 1830 there were seventy-one of these nuisances on the Middlesex side of the Thames in and around London. In 1856 the number had increased to one hundred and seventeen. A commission was appointed in 1825 to get rid of them; they diminished the gates but increased the bars—the only difference between a gate and a bar being in name, for toll is demanded at both. This year a Royal Commission of four unanimously report in favour of a particular rating over the whole area of six miles round London, so as to get rid of all the tollgates in that area.

TESTIMONIAL TO A FIRE-ESCAPE CONDUCTOR.—A gold medal, subscribed for by the inhabitants of the ward of Cheap, with some money also subscribed, was publicly presented to fire-escape conductor George Low, at a meeting held in Bow Church vestry, on Monday. The gold medal bears on one side the following inscription:—Medal of Honour, Cheap Ward, City of London, 1859. On the other side is engraved:—Presented by the inhabitants of the Ward of Cheap, in the City of London, to conductor George Low, as a memorial of their appreciation of his conduct in saving fourteen lives, on the occasion of a fire in Cheapside, 18th July, 1859.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

At a meeting of the City Corporation on Tuesday a motion was carried, by 49 votes against 33, that the Court should not give its consent to any bill in Parliament having for its object the better regulation of the Corporation that does not protect the rights and privileges of Liverymen.

THE SOUTHERN MAIN DRAINAGE.—A large number of excavators, in the employ of the contractor for completing the main drainage south of the Thames, commenced operations on Wednesday morning in Deptford-broadway, and will continue their work along Church-street to Deptford Creek.

A FIRE broke out on Tuesday night in John-street, Tottenham-court-road, unhappily resulting in loss of life to one of the firemen and serious injury to several others. Various engines speedily arrived, but in a short time the walls fell in with a tremendous crash, burying seven of the men in the ruins, who were with difficulty rescued.

DAVID HUGHES, solicitor, late of Gresham-street, City, Canonbury-place, Islington, and Kingsgate Castle, near Margate, was brought up before Mr. Alderman Lawrence, at the Guildhall Police Court, on Wednesday, for further examination relative to various charges of fraud, under the Fraudulent Trustees and Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Acts. Several witnesses were examined, and the prisoner was again remanded.

At the Bankruptcy Court on Friday week there was an examination in re Frederick Crookford, commission-agent and dealer in provisions, of the Wellington Restaurant. The bankrupt is the son of the Crookford of past years, who was celebrated for his speculative operations, and kept the same clubhouse in St. James's-street. The chief fact worth notice in the accounts is a loss of £45,598 upon his trading at the head-quarters of the British army at Balaklava during the Crimean war.

The Sheriff elect, Mr. Alderman Phillips and Mr. Alderman Gabriel, were sworn into office at Guildhall on Wednesday. They have chosen for their Under-Sheriffs Mr. Eagleton and Mr. Gammon. The new Sheriff will not be "presented" to the Court of Exchequer in the usual way, nor will they have to go through the ancient ceremony of counting nails or chopping sticks—a custom which has been gone through in open courts for many centuries. These forms have been abolished by an Act of Parliament which was passed on the 13th of August last.

REOPENING OF THE WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE OF THE BRITISH JEWS.—On Monday afternoon this synagogue, situated in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, having been newly decorated and fitted up with an organ built to accompany choral hymns, was inaugurated with a special service, the first minister being the Rev. Professor Marks. The wardens who officiated were Messrs. H. J. Montefiore, Godefroi, and Charles Cleave. At the close of the service there was a contribution of £685 towards the expenses of decorating the synagogue and providing it with an organ.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETEXTS.—At the Guildhall Police Court on Tuesday Thomas Stowell, who has for many years past earned an unenviable reputation as a common informer, was summoned before Sir R. W. Carden, to answer the charge of conspiring with others not in custody to defraud Messrs. Lockhart and Sons, manufacturers, Kirkcaldy, Scotland, of goods alleged to have been obtained under false pretences. The case was remanded for further investigation, and Stowell, not being prepared with bail, was taken to Newgate.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 886 boys and 866 girls, in all 1752 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1572.—At the close of the period in which summer cholera is prevalent and fatal the weekly returns of mortality wear a more favourable aspect, and the deaths have declined to the point from which they rose at the end of June. The total number in London in the week that ended last Saturday was 1053. If the deaths from cholera in the corresponding weeks of the two years 1849 and 1854 are excluded from the calculation, it will be found that the total deaths as returned for last week are less than the number which the average rate of mortality in the third week of September in the ten years 1849-58 would have produced. Five nonagenarians died, all women, the oldest of whom was ninety-six years, and died at the Female Almshouses, Whitechapel.

ELECTION OF THE LORD MAYOR.—On Thursday last (Michaelmas-day) the citizens of London assembled in the Guildhall in the City for the purpose of electing a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Alderman in rotation for the office was Mr. Alderman Carter; but, as there was an impression that his election was to be opposed, his friends of the Livery crowded the hustings and the body of the hall in large numbers for the purpose of ensuring his return. The rumour to which we have alluded seemed to have rested on no correct basis, for Mr. Alderman Carter's nomination as the new Lord Mayor commanded the almost unanimous support of the Liverymen present. Mr. Alderman Cubitt, the next Alderman in rotation, was returned with him, and these names having been submitted to the Court of Aldermen, that body decided upon selecting Alderman Carter for the civic dignity to which he aspired. This selection was announced to the Liverymen in the hall, and was received with loud cheers. Mr. Alderman Carter expressed his acknowledgments, and the meeting separated.

RIOTS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday, in accordance with the directions of the Bishop of London, the parish church of St. George-in-the-East was closed. At the Mission Church in Calvert-street a notice was posted up that no one would be admitted who was not provided with a ticket. In the evening large bodies of people strove to gain admission, but they were resisted by a body of gentlemen stationed to defend the outposts. Several attempts were made to break through, and at length the angry outsiders succeeded in forcing their way into the church. At this moment the gas was turned off, and the officiating minister implored the people to leave. They shouted, and, when the gas was again lighted, it was found that a body of police had been brought through the vestry. These succeeded in clearing the church, but the disturbance outside was very great, and continued a long time, there being violent denunciations of Popery and Puseyism. At St. Saviour's, Wellclose-square, also, the admission was by ticket. In the evening a tumultuous mob collected and expressed their determination to stop the service. Five or six gentlemen inside the gates held them, while the people outside tried to break them down. The mob spat in their faces, threw dirt at them, called them opprobrious names, and heaped all kinds of indignities upon them. At length, about seven o'clock, the Rev. C. F. Lowder, the clergyman who was to conduct the service, made his way to the gate. His hat was knocked over his eyes, and he was violently hustled until the gate was opened to a small extent, and he was thrust down the steps into the churchyard. The chorists, who were also insulted and beaten, made their way into the church by a back gate. During the service Wellclose-square became filled with people, and their conduct was of so violent a character that a large body of police had to be called out. When Mr. Lowder and his chorists came out the mob set upon him; but the reverend gentlemen managed to escape to the mission-house, the road having been successfully cleared for him by the police. An attack upon the house was proposed, and it would no doubt have been carried out had it not been for the police, who drew their staves and began to clear the place. A general battle ensued, and at length the police fixed upon one of the parties whom they supposed to be a ringleader, and whom they took to the station-house. Persons have been brought up at the Thames Police Court charged with breaches of the peace in connection with this affair, one of whom was discharged with a reprimand, whilst two cases were on Wednesday sent to the sessions.

## THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.—PROPOSED COMPROMISES.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Master Builders' Association was held on Tuesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields. The proceedings, which were conducted with closed doors, were of considerable duration, the parties having assembled at one o'clock, and continued in deliberation until nearly six o'clock. The meeting had two propositions before it—one from the masons, stating their willingness to give up and relinquish the nine-hour movement, provided the masters would give up the declaration; and another from the Conference of the United Trades, which was agreed to at a meeting of that body, held on Monday last, to the effect that the employers should be respectfully informed that the building operatives would resume work upon the withdrawal of the declaration on the part of the employers, leaving the question pending between them and the workmen prior to the 6th of August to be settled by a committee of six members of the Central Association and six members of the United Trades' Committee. As regarded the last of these propositions, the executive committee refused to entertain any proposition coming from the Conference, which, being an illegal body, they could not recognise. In respect of the masons' proposition, the committee hailed it as a good omen of a speedy settlement of the dispute; and, while they could not consent to withdraw the declaration, as they considered that their doing so would be unfair to the 7000 or 8000 men who had entered under it, they would be willing to meet a deputation of the masons.

The aggregate number of men reported at the masters' meeting as now working under the terms of the declaration with the various members (230) composing the Central Association of Master Builders was 7620, of whom about 3000 had resumed work within the last week.

The operative masons of the metropolis met on Tuesday evening. A resolution was carried to the effect that, it having been represented by the press that some misunderstanding existed between the Trades' Conference and the masons as a body, the meeting begged to testify that the masons of London were determined to continue the present agitation, in conjunction with the other branches of the building trades until the withdrawal of the odious document.

At the weekly meeting held on Tuesday night of delegates from metropolitan trade societies, exclusive of those in the building trades, contributions for the week, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of £236, were handed in by them in aid of the men on strike.

On Monday the Conference made another dividend to the men, in the proportion of 12s. to every skilled workman on strike from Trollope's, and 8s. for the unskilled; and 4s. every man to those locked out, when the sum of £1328 4s. was distributed.



## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE only advertisement of any note at this moment relating to English literature announces the immediate publication of the concluding numbers of Mr. Shirley Brooks' well-sustained and well-written serial called *The Gordian Knot*. The work will be out in time for the remainder of the seaside season, and, if not finished by its many readers under a maritime influence, will keep to Christmas-log time at the very least.

There was a long period in our literature in which the works of living authors of celebrity were not to be seen in tobacconists' shops in any other shape than to wrap screws of tobacco in. Now it is different. Authors write for the mass, publishers publish at a much cheaper rate, and tobacconists have become booksellers. If we want Thackeray's *Virginians*, we go to our tobacconist; if we want Dickens's *All the Year Round*, we go to our tobacconist; if we want Messrs. Bradbury and Evans' *Once a Week*, or a new tale by Sala or Brough, we go to our tobacconist; and we shall go to our tobacconist for *The Gordian Knot*.

It has been a fortnight of outbreak abroad, of collisions and of explosion at home. The Chinese will cost us some sycee silver; the railway collisions will keep many would-be-travellers at home; and the unhappy explosion on board the *Great Eastern* is, after the loss of human life, to be lamented only in this column of Talk on account of the destruction of the grand saloon, that happily-conceived and exquisitely-carried-out work of Mr. Crace, a true master in the art of internal decoration. Mr. Crace is at work again replacing what he can hardly improve. What the Crace saloon cost no director could tell us. The decoration was a clause in Mr. Scott Russell's contract with the company, and that able engineer of the ship might have fulfilled his contract with the company by calling in a cabin and house painter from Shadwell or Greenwich; but Mr. Scott Russell, deservedly proud of his ship, gave the decoration of the ladies' saloon to Mr. Crace. The first saloon had a short existence. May the second be more fortunate! It was very beautiful.

We must confess to a little literary ignorance. We were not aware, when we wrote last, that Mr. Cosmo Orme, of the celebrated firm of Longman and Co., was no longer in the flesh. Mr. Orme, a clever sleeping partner, died the other day, with personal property sworn under two hundred thousand pounds. What his landed estates may have been we cannot even conjecture. And all his money was made out of literature. This £200,000 is, we believe, the largest sum ever taken by a bookseller from books. Perhaps we are mistaken, for we remember that the late Mr. Longman, the worthy father of the two worthy heads of the house of the same name, died worth a still larger sum. We remember being carried by the most eminent publisher that ever lived in London, or indeed elsewhere, behind a pair of Newman's greys from Albemarle-street to Twickenham. As we passed Barn Elms, "There," said "glorious John," "lived old Jacob Tonson." The fact was not new to us, but the association, and recalled from such lips, was peculiarly pleasant. "I remember," he continued, "to have heard, when a boy, that Jacob on his deathbed expressed but one regret—he would liked to have lived another year; for, instead of dying worth only £130,000, he should then have died worth some £150,000." "How," we asked modestly, "do you think left-legged Jacob could have made up the difference between the two sums?" The reply was pat. "Not by books, but by Government orders—supplies of paper without contract or tender. There was no M'Culloch in those days to advertise or control. The order was given; Jacob charged what he liked, and he had friends at the Exchequer to find tallies."

We must utter in printer's ink an author's sigh over the last of Vauxhall. What is Mr. Morley about? His book on Bartholomew Fair is a good book. Bartlemy has gone—Vauxhall has gone! Why does not Mr. Morley give us a companion volume about Vauxhall? Its history from first to last is both picturesque and instructive.

The City—i.e., London within the walls and liberties represented by a Lord Mayor and Corporation—has just put forth a return of the honorary freedoms granted by Gog and Magog to men distinguished in serving this tight little island of ours. The return, made from 1740 to 1859, begins with Admiral Vernon and ends with Sir John Lawrence. The return names one hundred and ten different persons, and it is especially curious as illustrative of false fame and of the evanescent character of contemporary reputation. It is, of course, rife with men of the sword, and not improperly so. Discovery is recognised in Layard and Livingstone. But we miss James Watt and Walter Scott. One grant reads somewhat ludicrously. The city of London—the greatest city in the world—grants its once much-coveted freedom "to Mr. Addams, for vending at his own risk potatoes at reduced prices." There is an eminent man happily still alive who invented and introduced, not into London only, but to the world, street baked-potato cans. This man was, we take it, a more permanent benefactor than Mr. Addams; but Mr. — has not the freedom of the city of London. The citizens of London allowed the historian of their City, honest old John Stow, to carry a begging letter for alms from parish to parish. "Old Stow" never had the freedom of London from Guildhall, and died almost a pauper.

Four hundred and sixty clergymen of the Church of England have petitioned her Majesty to abridge and revise the Book of Common Prayer. So far so well; but, when these four hundred and sixty clergymen, in sober earnest, memorialise her Majesty "to exchange all obsolete terms in the Book of Common Prayer for others now more appropriate," we tremble for our Bible, our Shakespeare, and our Bacon, should such four hundred and sixty men take our Bible, our Shakespeare, and our Bacon into their editorial supervision. We erect drinking-fountains, but, it would seem, are about to dirty our wells of English undefiled.

We were amused the other day reading a Civil Service examination question. This is it:—

State the chronological order in which Shakespeare wrote his several plays. Bold man would he indeed be who, from our present information, could answer such a question in any way approaching to the truth. Mr. Collier might for fun attempt to answer such a question, and Mr. Dyce might be the examiner who would pass or reject the reply, or we might reverse examiner and examined, and with equal effect. No one, unhappily, can answer the examiner's question.

We are informed on good authority that Mr. Robert Chambers had nothing whatever to do with the first so-called Burns' pistols. We reported what we heard, and in Edinburgh, too. The denial, however, coming from the source it does, is perfectly satisfactory. We observe with regret the death, in his eighty-first year, of Mr. Frederick Crace, long known for his artistic taste in decoration—a taste more than inherited by his son, to whom we have already made allusion in this column. Mr. Crace was largely employed by King George IV. and by the late Duke of Devonshire. But his chief claim to be mentioned here is to tell what many knew, that Mr. Crace's collection of old London maps and plans—many unique, the bulk actual surveys—is without parallel. They are of the utmost consequence, as affecting not only the property of the Crown, but of the largest and smallest landholders in London. The trustees of the British Museum should have their eyes open,—they are more valuable than the MS. Fire-of-London Papers or Mr. Crowley's Illustrated Pennant.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

PRINCESS'.—This theatre opened on Saturday under the direction of Mr. Harris, a gentleman who has been so many years the stage-manager of the Royal Italian Opera, and whose judgment will no doubt be conspicuous in his management. As an earnest of future endeavours he has commenced with redecorating the interior of the house. The Shakespearean medallions commemorative of Mr. Kean's management have been removed from the front of the boxes, and others in a lighter style, beautifully painted by M. Thiele, substituted. The decorations are in white, blue, and gold, of the Renaissance school, and reflect much credit on Mr. E. Bradwell. The general effect is light and airy.

The opening piece, a drama in four acts, advertised as from the pen of Mr. John Oxenford, proved to be an Anglicised adaptation from a play by M. Octave Feuillet, founded on a novel of his own, entitled "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre," and which had great popularity in Paris as being, like "Los Crochets du Pere Martin," a purely moral drama. The selection of it was eminently prudent, and indicated a taste in the right direction on the part of the management. The plot is framed with the evident design to convey a didactic lesson. It shows how *Sir Gilbert Castleton* (Mr. Harcourt Bland), having inherited nothing but his father's debts, resorts for counsel to the family solicitor, who recommends him to drop his title and surname, and accept the office of steward at "Ivy Hall." Here he meets with an old-fashioned family of the eighteenth century, forming with its old domestics a household idyl, which has a sort of pastoral interest, the repose and calm of which are not a little disturbed by the introduction of a foreign element. Mr. Gilbert, the new steward, has not a business air, talks poetical criticism, and utters moral apothegms which excite much wonder among the inmates of the hall. *Miss Camilla Wiley*, the governess (Miss Kate Saville), falls in love with him at once; and *Amoret*, the heiress (Mrs. Charles Young), feels sentiments rising in his favour which she would suppress or conceal under an appearance of hauteur. *Gilbert* soon learns to love the heroine, but finds the circumstances perplexing, and is, indeed, so harassed that he would fly from the spot, but that *Trusty*, the attorney (Mr. Frank Matthews), will hear of nothing of the kind. Meanwhile he grows into great favour with the head of the family, *Captain Hawkeworth* (Mr. Meadows), who is both aged and conscience-stricken, and much troubled with his steward's resemblance to one whom, in his terrible business as a privateer, he had formerly wronged. While these matters are maturing and combining, the lovers wander by accident amidst the ruins of Whitborough Castle, and, through the stupidity of the keeper, are locked within them for the night. The young lady, who had before manifested the doubts and suspicions natural to wealthy heiresses, finds them now all confirmed, and charges *Sir Gilbert* (whose history by this time she had become acquainted with) with a design to entrap her into a compelled marriage with him as the best means of restoring his fortune. He will not allow this doubt on his honour; and, to remove it, leaps from the window of the old castle down a precipice, which threatens him with destruction. With this melodramatic incident the second act concludes.

We cannot think the next two acts equal in effect. The conversational element prevails, and the acting is not sufficiently close to anticipate the impatience of the audience. The principal incidents are the recovery of *Sir Gilbert* from the effects of his fall, the increasing infirmity of *Captain Hawkeworth*, the making of his will, the intrigues of *Mrs. Grumbleton*—a needy relation (Mrs. Weston), and of *Sir Bugle Bradley* (Mr. H. Widdicombe), to induce the steward to interest himself in their behalf, his refusal, their revenge, until *Amoret*, through their means, is irritated into giving a public acceptance of *Sir Bugle's* hand, and the gradual clearance of all hindrances by *Sir Gilbert's* destruction of the will made in his own favour, and the clamour thereupon raised by *Mrs. Grumbleton*, who insists upon her rights as a probable legatee, until *Trusty* refutes her by the production of a duplicate. While the latter incidents are progressing, *Sir Gilbert*, having left the hall, revisits the ruined castle, now clothed in winter's snow, and is followed thither by *Amoret*, whose hand *Sir Bugle* has generously released; when, after too brief an explanation, the lovers rush into each other's arms, and the piece ends with an old ballad sung by the tenantry.

The acting of the piece was good; and we may congratulate Mr. Harcourt Bland and Miss Saville on their debuts. The first acted like a gentleman, and the second like—Miss Faucit. The resemblance of feature and the style of action and utterance was startling. She will, however, be a great acquisition to the company. Mr. Widdicombe, as a rude country squire, had a part new to him, but which he judiciously realised; and Mr. Frank Matthews was all himself as the honest lawyer. *Mrs. Weston's Grumbleton* was a gem. *Mrs. Charles Young* was unequal, but acted with earnestness and occasional effect.

The concluding piece of the evening was a charming pastoral tableau, in Watteau colours, by Mr. Planché, called "Love and Fortune." It is a Franco-Italiane rhymed speciality, in which *Harlequin* and *Columbine* (Mr. Saker and Mdlle. Villier) are introduced in their original mental position, and the conventional drama of the early Continental theatre is reproduced. We thank Mr. Planché much for this exhumation of a pleasing variety. The scenery is painted by Mr. Beverley in his best manner; the divertissements and ballets are by Mr. Oscar Byrne; and the whole was as unequivocally successful as it deserved to be. Altogether, we may affirm that the Princess' Theatre, under its new management, has been auspiciously inaugurated.

HAYMARKET.—On Thursday week Mrs. Inchbald's pleasant comedy of "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are" was acted, the part of the brilliant *Miss Dorillon* being supported by Miss Amy Sedgwick with force and spirit. A broad farce, also, was produced, entitled "The Rifle, and How to Use It." The plot is of a kind which has had many exemplars of recent date. *Mr. Percival Floff* (Mr. Buckstone) returning from mess rather excited has fired at what he supposed to be a human being, and hit him, and on awakening next morning to reflection imagines himself a murderer. He would, however, quiet his remorse by the circumstance that he had used his friend's rifle, who was his companion on the occasion, one *Mr. Sidney Jubbins* (Mr. Rogers). But his alarm is still unsubdued, and every circumstance throws him into absurd terror. A policeman looks after *Mary*, the maid servant (Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam), through the window, and poor *Floff*, in his fear, invites him into the house, feasts and bribes him, and finally makes him thoroughly drunk with sherry. There are also a *Mrs. Floff* and a *Mrs. Jubbins* (Mrs. B. White and Mrs. Wilkins), and these are persuaded by *Floff* that the inebriated constable is a nobleman in disguise. The latter benefits by his position, and becomes so familiar with the ladies that *Mary* is made uncomfortable, and, in her jealous fit, produces a world of confusion, which is only terminated by the discovery that the victim of the shot is a tailor's lay-figure.

SADLER'S WELLS.—Mr. Phelps reappeared on Saturday in Howard Payne's unacknowledged adaptation from Cumberland's "Sybil," generally known as the tragedy of "Brutus," and was very effective in the different situations with which the drama abounds. Miss Atkinson, in *Tullia's* death scene, was exceedingly powerful. The comedy, by the younger Colman, of "John Bull" has also been revived at this house, in which, for the first time, Mr. Phelps attempted *Job Thornberry*, but certainly not with his usual success in such parts. "King Lear" was also performed last week, and showed the manager in one of his greatest characters. He deservedly won much applause for it in Germany, and our English critics will do well to study its peculiarities.

TESTIMONIAL TO MISS SWANBOROUGH.—After the performance on Friday of last week an interesting ceremony took place on the stage of the Strand Theatre, in the presentation to their fair lessee of a massive and elegant tea-service, valued at eighty guineas, the gift of the company there, as a slight token of the esteem in which she is held by them, and who were all present on that occasion. Mr. Parselle, who acted as spokesman for the donors, in an admirable speech alluded to the many obligations they were under to Miss Swanborough for her uniform kindness, liberality, and excellence of heart, and the position to which her able management has raised the character of the theatre. This was applied to by the fair lessee herself, in a manner full of grace and feeling, and the event concluded in a most satisfactory manner.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The first stone of a new church has been laid in the hamlet of Moggerhanger, Bedfordshire, by Mrs. Dawkins, of Moggerhanger House, by whom it will be built and endowed.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have resolved to devote £2000 to the repairs of their cathedral during the ensuing year. The north-east side of the sacred edifice is to receive attention. Last year £1300 was expended on the cathedral.

An election to one fellowship now vacant in All Souls' College, Oxford, will take place on the 3rd of November next.

On Thursday week the pretty little church of Bradford, near Taunton, which has recently undergone extensive improvement and repairs, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, assisted by the Rev. F. B. Portman, Rural Dean, in the presence of a number of the neighbouring clergy and laity.

The Bishop of Oxford has given formal notice of his intention to issue a commission, addressed to five beneficed clergymen of his diocese, to inquire into certain charges alleged against the Rev. William Simcox Bricklell, Vicar of Ermsay, Oxon, by Mr. Joseph Druce, yeoman, and ex-churchwarden of that parish. The offences specified are reading the Morning and Evening Prayers and Lessons from the pulpit instead of from the reading-desk; not rehearsing the Ten Commandments, nor reading the Epistle and Gospel at the north side of the communion-table; and suffering the reading-desk to be decorated by a number of bricks placed there.

The restoration of the Church of St. Margaret, Wicken Bonant, near Baffron Walden, Essex, which has almost amounted to rebuilding, has just been completed, from the designs and under the superintendence of the Rector, at the expense of his father, John Sperling, Esq., of Kensington Palace Gardens, the patron of the living.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. J. Peed to be Rector and Vicar of Moretown, Ferns; Rev. H. Hammond to be Vicar of Stretchworth, Cambridgeshire; Rev. M. W. M'Intosh to be Incumbent of Talk-o-the-Hill, Staffordshire; Rev. D. Walsh, Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Trowbridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Stamford and Warrington; Rev. G. B. Wheeler to be Chaplain to Smithfield Government Prison, Dublin; R. W. N. Ripley to be Perpetual Curate of St. Giles, Norwich.—*Curacies*: The Rev. B. Anderson to Christ Church, Belfast; Rev. J. A. Boodle to Buckingham; Rev. J. Chapman to St. Peter and St. Paul, Charlton-in-Dover; Rev. R. Howard to St. Mary, Uttroxtor; Rev. F. A. Johnson to Farnham, Suffolk; Rev. C. P. Tiley to Hackford-with-Whitwell, Norfolk.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

An army of 10,000 men will, it is said, be sent from India to China. Major-General Sir Hope Grant, K.C.B., will have the command.

The Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops in Gosport garrison on Monday and the Portsmouth garrison on the following day.

The separation of the Corps of Royal Engineers into two divisions, to facilitate the internal arrangements of that branch of the service, has been ordered to be effected.

The Colonelcy of the Selkirkshire Yeomanry, or more properly the "Etrick Forest Carabiniers," has been offered to, and accepted by, Lord Walter Scott, third son of his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

The floating-battery *Trusty* has been moored off Shoeburyness, for a series of experiments with a heavy 56-cwt. gun, under the superintendence of Captain Halstead, firing the prepared-steel spherical shots at targets painted with bulls'-eyes on her broadsides.

In consequence of the deficiency in military engineers experienced in India a number of men from the depot at Warley have proceeded to Chatham for the purpose of receiving instruction in sapping and mining, pontooning, &c.

Sir C. Trevelyan has ordered a plan and estimates for a general hospital at Madras. Every important improvement which has been established by the labours of Miss Nightingale, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the members of the Army Sanitary Commission, is to be adopted in the proposed new building.

The death of General H. Eveleigh, who bore the oldest commission extant in the Royal Artillery, took place at his residence at Standen, near Newport, Isle of Wight, on Saturday, the 24th ult., in the 87th year of his age.

In addition to the large draught of Royal Marines, upwards of 1000 in number, strong detachments from the 11th Brigade, two light infantry regiments, and an efficient draught of men from the Military Train, are about to be dispatched to reinforce the British forces in China, proceeding by the overland route.

On last Saturday the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons, Colonel Bentinck, were inspected by Lord Cardigan, Inspector-General of Cavalry at Brighton. At the termination of the inspection Lord Cardigan expressed his extreme satisfaction at all he had witnessed.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a Royal order in Council with reference to the manning of the Navy, which extends the limited time for the payment of the reduced bounties of £6 to able seamen and £3 to ordinary seamen until the 30th November next.

It is stated that the Government intend to place two batteries on the East Cliff, Ramsgate; one between the Truro estate and that of Sir Moses Montefiore, on the East Cliff, and another on the West Cliff, between the Catholic church of St. Augustine and West Cliff Lodge, the seat of J. A. Warre, Esq.

By permission of the War Department, the large paper-factory in the Royal Arsenal will again be appropriated during the ensuing winter for the delivery of lectures on Saturday evenings to the workmen of the various departments, the cost being defrayed by a nominal charge for admission.

A circular memorandum addressed to the infantry has been promulgated directing that sergeants when in the ranks or on duty under arms are not to fix their swords, except when forming the escort for the colours, in which case they are invariably to be fixed.

On the 2nd inst. a number of noncommissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers who have been selected from the Sappers and Miners at head-quarters, in addition to several surveyors and draughtsmen, will be dispatched from Southampton for British Columbia, to execute the Government works intended to be carried out there. The expedition will depart in the Royal mail steam-ship *Tasmanian* for St. Thomas, whence they will proceed to their destination via Panama.

The *St. Lawrence*, formerly called the *Shannon*, which, under the command of Capt. P. Brooke, attacked and made the capture of the *Chesapeake* on the 1st of June, 1813, has arrived at Chatham for the purpose of being broken up.

## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The London Rifle Brigade have taken a practising-ground at the Crystal Palace; and the Lord Mayor stated, at a meeting of the promoters on Friday week, that arrangements would be made to present every gentleman joining the brigade with a free ticket, admitting the member to the palace and grounds on all occasions when in uniform, except at times (if any) when the season tickets of the company were excluded from such use. It was also referred to Mr. Alderman Rose to confer with the directors of the Brighton Railway Company for a cheap transit of the members of the brigade.

The Bristol volunteers, to the number of about 300, on Saturday last, paraded in full uniform in Queen's-square.

At Nottingham the five companies of rifle corps muster in all nearly 500 men. The attendance of members at drill is regular, and all the companies have chosen their officers.

At Wisbeach the rifle corps, in the ranks of which are the Mayor and Town Clerk, has commenced drill. The company numbers 75 volunteers.

The committee of the Cornwall corps held a meeting recently at Truro for deciding on the uniform to be adopted. A tunic, with red facings and edgings for the collar, to be made so as to give every man the free use of his limbs, was agreed on.

The enrolment of volunteers in the Hornsey Corps progresses satisfactorily. An extensive practice-ground with 400 yards' range has been secured near the Hornsey station of the Great Northern Railway.

The Exeter and South Devon Rifle Corps progresses satisfactorily, and the Exeter members, numbering more than 100, are regular in their attendance at drill. They have all been supplied with the rifle, and many of the young men are already excellent shots.

The oath of allegiance to her Majesty was taken on Saturday week by a large number of members belonging to the Greenock Rifle Corps. They then went through a series of evolutions.

At Southport a very promising corps has been raised, which now numbers nearly sixty members. The extensive sands on the seashore form the practice-ground.

On Thursday week the 1st Surrey Corps assembled on the Parade-ground fronting the Clubhouse, and went through a series of manoeuvres. After ball-practice on Saturday the corps marched in uniform from Deptford to Peckham, headed by the full band of the corps, causing considerable enthusiasm on the route.

At a meeting held at Rochester it was agreed that the Volunteer Artillery Corps is to be formed under the provisions of the Act 44th George III. c. 54, and in accordance with the recent circulars issued from the War Office. The corps is to consist of members who shall pay an entrance-fee of £1, the uniform and accoutrements being provided by the corps out of the funds to be raised for the purpose by public subscription.



## THE LATE MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT ABERDEEN.



BANCHORY HOUSE, NEAR ABERDEEN, THE SEAT OF A. THOMSON, ESQ.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ—SEE PAGE 320.



DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, KINCARDINESHIRE.—FROM A DRAWING BY SAMUEL READ.—SEE PAGE 30.





PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

THERE is a tendency to become somewhat more martial in appearance on the part of the divine portion of creation, whose penchant for hats and cloaks as worn by the heroes of the Restoration does not yet seem to have reached its climax. We shall be curious to see whether the approaching cooler season will diminish the number of the Diana Vernons who have be-sporting themselves so charmingly both in England and on the Continent during the past summer.

In the matter of robes there is as yet little change, the cool autumnal breeze having scarcely hitherto begun to make itself felt; but we may expect that in the course of the present month warm stuffs will of necessity be required. There are few variations to signalise: the extra number of plaits and small flounces on the corsage of the dress is the most striking. Cloaks and mantles appear to be preferred to shawls. We have seen a beautiful cloak in black velvet, set in with wide plaits, ornamented with rich guipure, forming a cape, with similar trimming placed upon the very wide sleeves. Bonnets have still their recent shape; those of uniform colour are the most *distingué*; or, if a second colour be desired, black velvet ribbons or ornaments are usually had recourse to; wide silk strings edged with lace are also much worn.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Dress for the Country*.—Spotted muslin dress with smooth body, ornamented on each side by two plaited bands, diminishing in width from the shoulders to the point of the waist, where they meet. Three rather wide flounces, surmounted by a narrow ruching. Puffed sleeves descending a little below the elbow, and terminated by a scalloped band. Rice-chip bonnet, with lace trimmings and small rosebuds imbedded in moss; cap of tulle interwined with black velvet; white silk strings.

Fig. 2. *Plain Walking Dress*.—Robe of taffetas, without any ornament to skirt. Square-cornered plaid cloak, garnished below with three rows of ruching, close upon one another; the cape, close up in the neck, is also trimmed with four rows of ruching similar to that at the bottom of the cloak. Chapeau à la Diana, trimmed with wide black velvet, and with a flowing feather falling backwards.

Fig. 3. *Walking Dress*. This is a robe of grey or black silk, high-necked, round-waisted, with band attached by a fancy steel buckle. On the front of the body there are five frills, gimped out in the form of rose-leaves. The frills are surrounded by trimmings which together form a sort of berthe. The

sleeves are ornamented with three rows of small flounces. The skirt, forming an open tunic, has three flounces; the underskirt has also one wide flounce, itself surmounted by three smaller ones. Straw bonnet, ornamented with close rolling feather. Cap of tulle, with small flowers at frequent intervals. Deep yellow strings.

## QUIN ABBEY, NEAR ENNIS.

THIS beautiful ruin stands in a rich valley about five miles east of the town of Ennis, upon the banks of a deep and placid stream which falls into the Shannon at a short distance from it. The walls of the Abbey are still nearly perfect, which may be accounted for from its having been repaired for worship in 1504. The best authorities ascribe the foundation of Quin Abbey to the thirteenth century; and they state that shortly afterwards it was destroyed by fire. About the middle of the fourteenth century it was rebuilt by Sioda R. D. Keefe-Macnamara. The building was of great extent, and well fortified, being protected on one side by the river, which is at this spot of great depth. Upon the other sides it was encompassed by a ditch of considerable magnitude, within which were lofty walls, having a round tower at each angle. Those towers resembled the martello towers of

the present day, and had private entrances of narrow dimensions sunk in their walls, which were ten feet in thickness. Several extensive buildings were attached to this monastery, amongst which one large and dark vaulted chamber, having a communication with the tower, is particularly deserving of attention.

Quin Abbey, together with its valuable manors, advowsons, &c., was granted to Vic Trantagh O'Brien, of Ennistymon, on the 14th of December, 1583.

There can be no hesitation in ascribing the general architecture to the time of Edward III.

## BOTTOMLY'S SHELF MILLS,

NEAR HALIFAX.

COMPARATIVELY few of our readers are aware of the increase and extent of the stuff trade, or of the magnificent mills and warehouses which of late years have been erected for this particular branch of our manufactures.

According to a return printed for the House of Commons it appears that there were 511 worsted factories in England in 1856, and of these the West Riding of York contained 445 factories, employing 78,991 hands.

The rapidly-increasing character of this branch of industry will be strikingly exemplified when it is known that in 1838 the



QUIN ABBEY, NEAR ENNIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. BRUNTON, LIMERICK.



BOTTOMLY'S SHELF MILLS, NEAR HALIFAX.







WING and CO., Silkmercers, &c., 243, Regent.

[illegible]



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

## THE CLIMATE OF BRIGHTON.

Just published, in 12mo, price 3s. 6d., cloth.  
By WILLIAM KEBBELL, M.D., Physician to the Sussex County Hospital; Author of "Lectures on the Diseases of Towns."  
London: LONGMAN, GREEN, LONGMAN, and ROBERTS.

## THE CRUSADERS: Scenes, Events, and Characters from the Time of the Crusaders. By THOMAS KEIGHTLEY.

This day, Fifth Edition, 7s.  
London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

## THE MINOR POETRY OF GOETHE.

A Selection from his Songs, Ballads, and other lesser Poems. Translated by WILLIAM GRABETT THOMAS.  
London: BARNES LOW, SON, and CO., 47, Ludgate-hill.

## MERRY EVENINGS FOR MERRY PEOPLE;

or, Proverbs arranged for Drawing-room Acting. By H. M. CARR, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles Lettres of Caen, Normandy; and Author of the "Harp of France," &c., &c.  
London: HALL, VIRTUE, and CO., 25, Paternoster-row, Southampton; Forbes and Bennett, 143, High-street.

## MISSAL PAINTING AND ILLUMINATING:

A Manual. By EDWIN JEWITT. With an Historical Introduction by L. Jewitt, F.R.S.  
London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

## STAINED WINDOWS by the beautiful

invention DIAPHANIE, a description of a greatly-improved process, which any lady or gentleman may perfectly and easily perform. London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

## DISEASES OF THE SKIN; a Guide to their

Treatment and Prevention; illustrated by cases. By THOMAS HUNT, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 21A, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square. "Mr. Hunt has transferred these diseases from the incurable class to the curable."—Lancet.  
London: T. RICHARDS, 27, Great Queen-street.

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week we were in constant and most interesting communication with these friendly people. Briefly, the information obtained from them was that nothing whatever respecting the Franklin expedition had come to their knowledge, nor had wrecks within the last twenty or thirty years reached their shores.

The remains of three wrecked ships are known to them; two of these appear to have been the whalers *Deceit* and *Aurora*, wrecked in August, 1821, some seventy or eighty miles southward of Pond's Inlet. The third vessel, now almost buried in the sand, lies a few miles east of Cape May. This people communicate overland every winter with the tribes at Igloodik; they all knew of Parry's ships having wintered there in 1822-3, and had heard of late years of Dr. Rae's visit to Repulse Bay, describing his boats as similar to our whale-boat, and his party as living in tents, within snow houses, smoking pipes, shooting reindeer, &c., &c. None died. They remained there only one winter.

No rumour of the lost expedition has reached them. Within Pond's Inlet, the natives told us, the ice decays away every year, but so long as any remains whales abound. Several large whales were seen by us, and we found amongst the natives a considerable quantity of whalebone and many narwhals' horns, which they were anxious to barter for knives, files, saws, rifles, and wool; they drew us rude charts of the inlet, showing that it expands into an extensive channel leading westward into Prince Regent's Inlet.

We could not but regret that none of our own whaling friends—from whom we had recently received so much kindness—were here to profit by so favourable an opportunity. Leaving Pond's Inlet on the 6th of August, we reached Beechy Island on the 11th, and landed a handsome marble tablet, sent on board for this purpose by Lady Franklin, bearing an appropriate inscription to the memory of our lost countrymen in the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

The provisions and stores seemed in perfect order, but a small boat was much damaged from having been turned over and rolled along the beach by a storm. The roof of the house received some necessary repairs. Having embarked some coals and stores we stood in need of, and touched at Cape Mitham on the 16th, we sailed down Peel Strait for twenty-five miles on the 17th, but, finding the remainder of this channel covered by unbroken ice, I determined to make for Bellot Strait on the 19th August, examining into supplies remaining at Port Leopold, and left there a whale-boat which we brought away from Cape Mitham for the purpose, so as to aid us in our retreat, should we be obliged eventually to abandon the *For*. The storm-lane had been forced higher up on the beach, and somewhat damaged by the ice. Prince Regent's Inlet was unusually free from ice, but very little was seen during our run down to Brontford Bay, which we reached on the 20th August. Bellot Strait, which communicates with the western sea, averages one mile in width by seventeen or eighteen miles in length. At this time it was filled with drift ice, but as the season advanced became perfectly clear; its shores are in many places faced with lofty granite cliffs, and some of the adjacent hills rise to 1600 feet; the tides are very strong, running six or seven knots at the springs. On the 6th of September we passed through Bellot Strait without obstruction, and secured the ship to fixed ice across its western outlet. From here, until the 27th, when I deemed it necessary to retreat into winter quarters, we constantly watched the movements of the ice in the western sea or channel. In mid-ch. it was broken up and drifting about; gradually the proportion of water increased, until at length the ice which intervened was reduced to three or four miles in width. But this was firmly held fast by numerous islets, and withstood the violence of the autumn gales. It was tantalising beyond description thus to watch from day to day the free water which we could not reach, and which washed the rocky shore a few miles to the southward of us.

During the autumn attempts were made to carry out depôts of provisions towards the magnetic pole, but these almost entirely failed in consequence of the disruption of the ice to the southward. Lieut. Hobson returned with his sledge parties in November, after much suffering from severe weather, and imminent peril on one occasion, when the ice upon which they were encamped became detached from the shore, and drifted off to leeward with them.

Our wintering position was at the east entrance to Bellot Strait in a snug harbour, which I have named Port Kennedy, after my predecessor in these waters, the commander of one of Lady Franklin's former searching expeditions. Although vegetation was tolerably abundant, and our two Esquimaux hunters, Mr. Petersen, and several sportsmen constantly on the alert, yet the resources of the country, during eleven months and a half, only yielded us eight reindeer, two bears, eighteen seals, and a few water-fowl and ptarmigan.

The winter was unusually cold and stormy. Arrangements were completed during the winter for carrying out our intended plan of search; I felt it to be my duty personally to visit Marshall Island, and in so doing purposed to complete the circuit of King William's Island.

To Lieut. Hobson I allotted the search of the western shore of Boothia to the magnetic pole, and from Gateshead Island westward to Wynniatt's farthest. Captain Allen Young, our sailing master, was to trace the shore of Prince of Wales Land, from Lieut. Brown's furthest; and also to examine the coast from Bellot Strait northward, to Sir James Ross's furthest.

Early spring journeys were commenced on the 17th Feb., 1859, by Captain Young and myself, Captain Young carrying his depôt across to Prince of Wales Land, whilst I went southward, towards the magnetic pole, in the hope of communicating with the Esquimaux, and obtaining such information as might lead us at once to the object of our search.

I was accompanied by Mr. Petersen, our interpreter, and Alexander Thompson, quartermaster. We had with us two sledges drawn by dogs. On the 23rd Feb., when near Cape Victoria, we had the good fortune to meet a small party of natives, and were subsequently visited by about forty-five individuals.

For four days we remained in communication with them, obtaining many relics, and the information that several years ago a ship was crushed by the ice off the north shore, off King William's Island, but that all her people landed safely, and went away to the Great Fish River, where they died. This tribe was well supplied with wood, obtained, they said, from a boat left by the white men on the Great River.

We reached our vessel after twenty-five days' absence, in good health, but somewhat reduced by sharp marching and the unusually severe weather to which we had been exposed. For several days after starting the mercury continued frozen.

On the 2nd of April our long-projected spring journeys were commenced; Lieut. Hobson accompanied me as far as Cape Victoria; each of us had a sledge drawn by four men, and an auxiliary sledge drawn by six dogs. This was all the force we could muster.

Before separating we met two Esquimaux families living out upon the ice in snow huts. From them we learned that a second ship had been seen off King William's Island, and that she drifted ashore on the ice of the same year. From this ship they had obtained a vast deal of wood and iron.

I now gave Lieut. Hobson directions to search for the wreck, and follow up any traces he might find upon King William's Island.

Accompanied by my own party and Mr. Petersen, I marched along the east shore of King William's Island, occasionally passing deserted snow huts, but without meeting natives till the 8th of May, when off Cape Norton we arrived at a snow village containing about thirty inhabitants. They gathered about us without the slightest appearance of fear or shyness, although none had ever seen living white people before. They were most willing to communicate all their knowledge, and barter all their goods, but would have stolen everything had they not been very closely watched. Many more relics of our countrymen were obtained. We could not carry away all we might have purchased. They pointed to the inlet we had crossed the day before, and told us that one day's march up it, and from thence four days' overland, brought them to the wreck.

None of these people had been there since the winter of 1857-8, at which time they said but little remained, their countrymen having carried away almost everything.

Most of our information was received from an intelligent old woman; she said it was on the fall of the year that the ship was forced ashore; many of the white men dropped by the way as they went towards the Great River; but this was only known to them in the winter following, when their bodies were discovered. They all assured us that we would find natives upon the south shore, at the Great River, and some few at the wreck; but unfortunately this was not the case. Only one family was met with off Pelet Beach, and none at Montreal Island or at any place subsequently visited.

Point Cape, Montreal Island, and Burrow Island, were searched without finding anything except a few scraps of copper and iron in an Esquimaux hunting place.

Reaching the Strait to King William's Island, we continued the examination of its southern shore without success until the 24th of May, when about ten miles eastward of Cape Herschel a human skeleton was found, around which lay fragments of European clothing. Upon carefully examining the snow a small pocket-book was found containing a few letters; these, although much decayed, may yet be deciphered. Judging from the remains of his dress, this unfortunate young man was a steward or officer's servant, and his position exactly verified the Esquimaux' assertion that they dropped as they walked along.

On reaching Cape Herschel next day, he examined Simpson's Cairn, or rather what remains of it which is only four feet high, and the central stones have been removed, as if by men seeking something within it. My impression at the time, and which I still retain, is that record were deposited there by the retreating crews, and subsequently removed by the natives.

After passing from Cape Victoria on the 28th of April Lieut. Hobson made for Cape Felix. At a short distance westward of it he found a very large cairn, and close to it three small tents, with blankets, old clothing, and other relics of a shooting or a magnetic station; but although the cairn was dug under, and a trench dug all round it at a distance of ten feet, no record was discovered. A piece of blank paper folded up was found in the cairn, and two broken bottles, which may perhaps have contained records, lay beside it among some stones which had fallen from off the top. The most interesting of the articles discovered here, including a boat's compass, were brought away by Mr. Hobson. About two miles further to the S.W. a small cairn was found, but neither records nor relics obtained. A few three miles north of Point Victory a second small cairn was examined, but only a broken pickaxe and empty canister found.

On the 6th of May Lieut. Hobson pitched his tent beside a large cairn upon Point Victory. Lying amongst some loose stones which had fallen from the top of this cairn was found a small tin case containing a record, the substance of which is briefly as follows:—This cairn was built by the Franklin Expedition upon the assumed site of James Ross's pillar, which had not been found. The *Erebus* and *Terror* spent their first winter at Beechy Island, after having ascended Wellington Channel to lat. 77 deg. N., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. On the 12th of September, 1846, they were beset in lat. 70 deg. 0.5 N. and long. 98 deg. 28 W.

Sir J. Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. On the 22nd of April, 1848, the ships were abandoned, five leagues to the N.W. of Point Victory, and the survivors, a hundred and five in number, landed here under the command of Captain Crozier. This paper was dated the 23rd of April, 1848, and upon the following day they intended to start for the Great Fish River. The total loss by deaths in the expedition up to this date was nine officers and fifteen men. A vast quantity of clothing and stores of all sorts lay strewn about, as if here every article was thrown away which could possibly be dispensed with—pickaxes, shovels, boats, cooking utensils, ironwork, rope, blocks, canvas, a dip-circle, a sextant engraved "Frederic Hornby, R.N.," a small medicine-chest, oars, &c.

A few miles southward, across Back Bay, a second record was found, having been deposited by Lieut. Gore and M. des Vieux in May, 1847. It afforded no additional information.

Lieut. Hobson continued his search until within a few days' march of Cape Herschel, without finding any trace of the wreck or of natives. He left full information of his important discoveries for me: therefore, when returning northward by the west shore of King William's Island, I had the advantage of knowing what had already been found.

Soon after leaving Cape Herschel the traces of natives became less numerous and less recent, and after rounding the west point of the island they ceased altogether. This shore is extremely low, and almost utterly destitute of vegetation. Numerous banks of shingle and low islets lie off it, and beyond these Victoria Strait is covered with heavy and impenetrable packed ice.

When in lat. 69 deg. 99 N., and long 99 deg. 27 W., we came to a large boat, discovered by Lieut. Hobson a few days previously, as his note informed me. It appears that this boat had been intended for the ascent of the Fish River, but was abandoned, apparently, upon a return journey to the ships, the sledge upon which she was mounted being pointed in that direction. She measured 23 feet in length, by 7½ feet wide, was most carefully fitted, and made as light as possible; but the sledge was of solid oak, and almost as heavy as the boat.

A large quantity of clothing was found within her, also two human skeletons. One of these lay in the after part of the boat, under a pile of clothing; the other, which was much more disturbed, probably by animals, was found in the bow. Five pocket-watches, a quantity of silver spoons and forks, and a few religious books, were also found, but no journals, pocket-books, or even names upon any article of clothing. Two double-barrelled guns stood upright against the boat's side, precisely as they had been placed eleven years before. One barrel in each was loaded and cocked; there was ammunition in abundance, also 30 lb. or 40 lb. of chocolate, some tea, and tobacco. Fuel was not wanting: a drift-tree lay within one hundred yards of the boat.

Many very interesting relics were brought away by Lieut. Hobson, and some few by myself. On the 5th of June I reached Point Victory without having found anything further. The clothing, &c., was again examined for documents, note-books, &c., without success, a record placed in the cairn, and another buried ten feet true north of it.

Nothing worthy of remark occurred upon my return journey to the ship, which we reached on June 19, five days after Lieut. Hobson.

The shore of King William's Island between its north and west extremes, Capes Felix and Crozier, has not been visited by Esquimaux since the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, as the cairns and articles lying strewn about, which are in their eyes of priceless value, remain untouched.

If the wreck still remains visible it is probable she lies upon some of the off-lying islets to the southward between Capes Crozier and Herschel.

On June 28 Captain Young and his party returned, having completed their portion of the search, by which the insularity of Prince of Wales Land was determined, and the coast line intervening between the extreme points reached by Lieutenants Osborne and Brown discovered; also between Bellot Strait and Sir James Ross's furthest in 1849, at Four River Bay.

Fearing that his provisions might not last out the requisite period, Captain Young sent back four of his men, and for forty days journeyed on through fogs and gales with but one man and the dogs, building a snow hut each night. But few men could stand so long a continuance of labour and privation, and its effect upon Captain Young was painfully evident.

Lieut. Hobson was unable to stand without assistance upon his return on board. He was not in good health when he commenced his long journey, and the sudden severe exposure brought on a serious attack of scurvy; yet he also most ably completed his work; and such facts will more clearly evince the unflinching spirit with which the object of our voyage has been pursued in these detached duties than any praise of mine.

We were now, at length, all on board again. As there were some slight cases of scurvy, all our treasured resources of Burton ale, lemon juice, and fresh animal food were put into requisition, so that in a comparatively short time all were restored to sound health.

During our sojourn in Port Kennedy we were twice called upon to follow a shipmate to the grave. Mr. George Brands, engineer, died of apoplexy, on the 6th of November, 1858; he had been out deer-shooting for several hours that day, and appeared in excellent health.

On the 14th of June, 1859, Thomas Blackwell, ship's steward, died of scurvy; this man had served in two of the former searching expeditions. The summer proved a warm one; we were able to start upon our homeward voyage on the 9th of August, and, although the deaths of the engine-driver in 1857, and of the engineer in 1858, left us with only two stokers, yet with their assistance I was able to control the engines and steam the ship up to Fury Point.

For six days we lay there closely beset, when, a change of wind removing the ice, our voyage was continued, almost without further interruption, to Godhaven, in Disco, where we arrived on the 27th of August, and were received with great kindness by Mr. Olick, inspector of North Greenland, and the local authorities, who obligingly supplied our few wants.

The two Esquimaux dog-drivers were now discharged, and on the 1st of September we sailed for England.

From all that can be gleaned from the record paper, and the evidence afforded by the boat, and various articles of clothing and equipment discovered, it appears that the abandonment of the *Erebus* and *Terror* had been deliberately arranged, and every effort exerted during the third winter to render the travelling equipments complete.

It is much to be apprehended that disease had greatly reduced the strength of all on board—far more, perhaps, than they themselves were aware of.

The distance by sledge route, from the position of the ships when abandoned, to the boat is 65 geographical miles; and from the ships to Montreal Island, 220 miles.

The most perfect order seems to have existed throughout. In order to extend as much as possible the public utility of this voyage, magnetical, meteorological, and other observations, subservient to scientific purposes, and for which instruments were supplied through the liberality of the Royal Society, have been continually and carefully taken, and every opportunity has been embraced by the surgeon, D. Walker, M.D., of forming complete collections in all the various branches of natural history.

This report would be incomplete did I not mention the obligations I have been laid under to the companions of my voyage, both officers and men, by their zealous and unvarying support throughout.

A feeling of entire devotion to the cause which Lady Franklin has so nobly sustained, and a firm determination to effect all that men could do, seem to have supported them through every difficulty. With less of this enthusiastic spirit, and cheerful obedience to every command, our small number—twenty-three in all—would not have sufficed for the successful performance of so great a work.

F. L. M'CLINTOCK, Captain R.N.,

Commanding the Final Searching Expedition.

The Yacht *For*, R.Y.S., off the Isle of Wight, Sept. 21, 1859.

#### RELICS OF THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

RELICS BROUGHT FROM THE BOAT FOUND IN LAT 69° 05' 43" N., LONG. 99° 24' 42" W., UPON THE WEST COAST OF KING WILLIAM ISLAND, MAY 30, 1859.

Two double-barrelled guns—one barrel in each is loaded. Found standing up against the side in the afterpart of the boat.

In one parcel.—A small Prayer-book, cover of a small book of "Family Prayers," "Christian Melodies," an inscription within the cover to "G. G. (Graham Gore)," "Vicar of Wakefield," a small Bible, interlined in many places, and with numerous references written in the margin; a New Testament in the French language.

Tied together.—Two table-knives with white handles—one is marked "W. R.," a gimlet, an awl; two iron stanchions, nine inches long, for supporting a weather-elm, which was round the boat.

Tied together.—Twenty-six pieces of silver plate—eleven spoons, eleven forks, and four teaspoons; three pieces of thin elm-board (tongues) for repairing the boat, and measuring 11 by 6 inches, and 3-10ths inch thick.

All wrapped up in a piece of canvas.—Bristles for shoemaker's use, bullets, short chyp pipe, roll of waxed twine, a wooden button, a small piece of a portfire, two charges of shot tied up in the finger of a kid glove, tied up in a fragment of a seaman's blue serge frock; covers of a small Testament and Prayer-book, part of a grass cigar-case, fragment of a silk handkerchief, thread case, piece of scented soap, three shot charges in kid-glove fingers, a bullet tied together in a piece of silk pocket-handkerchief; two pairs of goggles, made of stout leather, and wire gauze instead of glass; a sailor's palm, two small brass pocket compasses, a snooding-line rolled up on a piece of leather, a needle and thread case, a bayonet-sabre altered into a sheath for a knife, tin water bottle for the pocket, two shot pouches (full of shot).

In canvas.—Three spring hooks of sword belts, a gold ace band, a piece

of thin gold twist or cord, a pair of leather goggles with crape instead of glass; a small green crape veil.

Wrapped together in canvas.—Two small packets of blank cartridge in green paper, part of a cherry-stick pipe-stem, piece of a portfire, a few copper nails, a leather bootlace, a seaman's clasp knife, two small glass stoppered bottles (full) placed in medicine chest, three glasses of spectacles, part of a broken pair of silver spectacles, German silver pencil-case, pair of silver (2) forceps, such as a naturalist might use for holding or seizing small insects, &c.; a small pair of scissors rolled up in blank paper, and to which adheres a printed Government paper, such as an officer's warrant or appointment; a spring hook of a sword belt, and a brass charger for holding two charges of shot.

Wrapped together in canvas.—A small bead purse, piece of red sealing-wax, stopper of a pocket flask, German silver top and ring, brass match-box, one of the glasses of a telescope, a small tin cylinder, probably made to hold lucifer matches (some of the loose grains of shot have been put into it), a linen bag of percussion caps of three sizes—a very large and old-fashioned kind, stamped "Smith's patent"; a cap with a flange similar to the present musket caps used by Government, but smaller; and ordinary sporting caps of the smallest size.

Five watches in a paper packet. A pair of blue glass spectacles, or goggles, with steel frame, and wire gauze encircling the glasses, in a tin case.

A pemican-tin, painted lead colour, and marked "E" (*Erebus*) in black from its size it must have contained 20 or 22 lbs.

Two yellow glass beads, a glass seal with symbol of Freemasonry. A 4-inch block strapped, with copper hook and thimble, probably for the boat's sheet.

RELICS SEEN IN LAT. 69° 0' N., LONG. 99° 24' W. NOT BROUGHT AWAY. MAY 30, 1859.

A large boat, measuring 23 feet in extreme length, 7 feet 3 inches in breadth, and 2 feet 4 inches in depth. The markings on her stem were—XXII. W. Con. N. 61, Apr. 184. It appears that the fore part of the stem has been cut away, probably to reduce weight, and part of the letters and figures removed. An oak sledge under the boat, 23 feet 4 inches long, and 2 feet wide; six paddles, about sixty fathoms of deep-sea lead-line, ammunition, four cakes of navy chocolate, shoemaker's box with implements complete, small quantities of tobacco, a small pair of very stout shooting boots, a pair of very heavy iron-shod knee boots, carpet boots, sea boots and shoes—in all seven or eight pairs; two rolls of sheet lead, elm tangles for repairing the boat, nails of various sizes for boat, and sledge irons; three small axes, a broken saw, leather cover of a sextant case, a chain-cable punch, silk handkerchief (black, white, and coloured), towels, sponge, toothbrush, hair comb, a macintosh, gun-cover (marked in paint "A. 12"), twine, files, knives, a small worsted-work slipper, lined with calfskin, a pair of red ribbon; a great quantity of clothing, and a woollen robe; part of a boat's sail of No. 8 canvas, whale-line rope with yellow mark, and white line with red mark; twenty-four iron stanchions, 9½ inches high, for supporting a weather-cloth round the boat; a stanchion for supporting a ridge pole at a height of three feet nine inches above the gunwale.

RELICS FOUND ABOUT ROSS CAIRN, ON POINT VICTORY, MAY AND JUNE, 1859. BROUGHT AWAY.

A six-inch dip circle by Robinson, marked I 22. A case of medicines, consisting of twenty-five small bottles, canister of pills, ointment, plaster, oiled silk, &c. A two-foot rule, two joints of the cleaning rod of a gun, and a small copper spindle, probably for dog vane of boats. The circular brass plate broke out of a wooden gun-case, and engraved C. H. Ormer, R.N. The fold-glass and German silver top of a two-foot telescope, a coffee canister, a piece of a brass curtain rod. The record tin—the record dated the 25th of April, 1848, has been taken out. A six-line double frame sextant, on which the owner's name is engraved, Frederick Hornby, R.N.

FOUND IN A SMALL CAIRN ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF BACK BAY.

A tin record-case and record. The latter has been taken out.

SEEN ABOUT ROSS CAIRN, POINT VICTORY. NOT BROUGHT AWAY.

Four sets of boats' cooking apparatus complete, iron hoops, two feet of a copper lightning conductor. Hollow brass curtain-rod, three-quarters of an inch in diameter; three pickaxes, one shovel, old canvas, a pile of warm clothing (blankets) two feet high; two tin canteens, stamped 89 Co., Wm. Hedge, 83 Co., Wm. Heather; and a third one, not marked. A small punikin, made on board out of a 2-lb. preserved-meat tin (and marked W. Mark); a small deal box for gun-wadding. The heavy ironwork of a large boat, part of a canvas tent, part of an oak sawed longitudinally, and a blanket nailed to its flat side; three boat-hook staves, strips of copper, a 9-inch single block strap, a piece of rope and spun yarn. Amongst the clothing was found a stocking marked "W." (green), and a fragment of one marked "W. S."

RELICS OBTAINED AT THE NORTHERN CAIRN, NEAR CAPE FELIX, MAY, 1859.

Fragments of a boat's ensign in a bag, metal lid of a powdercase, two eye-pieces of sextant tubes, brass button (in a small duck bag), worsted glove (colours, red, white, and blue); bung-tay of a marine's water-keg or bottle, brass ornament to a marine's shako, brass screw for screwing down lid, also a copper hinge of the lid of powdercase, a few patent wire cartridges, containing large shot; part of a pair of steel spectacles, glass being replaced by wood, having a narrow slit in it; two small rib-bones, probably out of salt pork; six or eight packets of needles, small flannel cartridge, containing an ounce of damaged powder (these articles are in a small duck bag); a small, roughly-made copper apparatus for cooking, and some brimstone matches. All the articles included in this line are packed together in a copper cooking apparatus, and secured in a bag. Piece of white paper folded up, found in the North Cairn; two pipe-heads, narrow strip of white paper, found under one of the tent-places; their tent places were within a few yards of the cairn.

Beside a small cairn, about three miles north of Point Victory, a pickaxe, with broken handle (brought away), an empty tea or coffee canister.

ARTICLES NOTICED ABOUT THE NORTH CAIRN. NOT BROUGHT AWAY.

Fragments of two broken bottles, several pieces of broken basins or cups, blue and white delfware, hoops of marine's water-bottle, small iron hoops, fragments of white line, spun yarn, canvas, and twine; three small canvas tents, under which lay bearskin, blankets, and fragments of blankets; two blanket-frocks, several old mits, stockings, gloves, pilot-cloths, and box-cloth jackets and trousers, large shot, piece of tobacco and broken pipe, metal part of powdercase, top of tin canister, marked cheese, preserved potato tin, feathers of ptarmigan, and salt-meat bones.

SEEN NEAR CAPE MARIA LOUISA.

Part of a drift-tree, white spruce fir, eighteen feet long, and ten inches in diameter. It appeared to have but recently (i.e., since thrown on the coast) been sawed longitudinally down the centre, and one-half of it removed.

RELICS OBTAINED FROM THE BOOTHIAN ESQUIMAUX, NEAR THE MAGNETIC POLE, IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1859.

Seven knives made by the natives out of materials obtained from the last expedition, one knife without a handle, one spearhead and staff (the latter has since been broken off), two files, a large spoon or scoop, the handle of pine or bone, the bowl of musk-ox horn; six silver spoons and forks, the property of Sir John Franklin, Lieutenants H. de Vescomte and Fairholme, A. McDonald (Assistant Surgeon), and Lieutenant L. Couch (supposed from the initial letter T and crest, a lion's head); a small portion of a gold watch chain, a broken piece of ornamental work (apparently silver gilt), a few small naval and other metal buttons, a silver medal obtained by Mr. McDonald as a prize for superior attainments at a medical examination in Edinburgh, April, 1838; some bows and arrows in which wool, iron, or copper had been used in the construction—of no other interest.

Remarks upon these Articles.—The spearhead measures 6 feet 3 inches in length, and appears to have been part of a light boat's rail; it measured (before being partially rounded to adapt it to its present use) about 14 by 1½ inches, is made of English oak, and upon the side has been painted white over green. The spearhead is of steel, riveted to two pieces of hoop, with bone between, and lashed on to the staff. The rivets are of copper nails. The native who sold it said he himself got it from the boat in the Fish River. Another spear of the same kind was seen. The knives are made either of iron or steel riveted to two strips of hoop, between which the handle (of wood) is inserted, and rivets passed through, securing them together. The rivets are almost all made out of copper nails, such as would be found in a copper-fastened boat, but those which have been examined do not bear the Government mark. It is probable that most of the boats of the *Erebus* and *Terror* were built by contract, and therefore would not have the broad arrow stamped upon their iron and copper work. One small knife appears to have been a surgical instrument. A large knife obtained in April bears some marking, such as a sword or a cut-throat might have. The man who sold it said he bought it from another, who picked it up on the land where the ship was driven ashore by the ice, and where the white people had thrown it away; it was then about as long as his arm. This was the first information we received of one of the ships having drifted on shore. One knife and one file are stamped with the broad arrow. The handles are variously composed of oak, ash, pine, mahogany, elm, and bone. The spoons and forks were really sold for a few needles each, also the buttons, which they were as ornaments on their dresses. Bows and arrows were readily exchanged for knives. Previously to the stranding on the neighbouring shore of the last expedition these people must have been almost destitute of wood or iron. Some of them had even got only bone knives, spear points. Some of their sledges were seen consisting of two rolls of sealskin flattened and frozen, to serve as runners, and connected together by crossbars of bones. Many more knives, bones, and buttons, similar to those brought away, might have been obtained, but no personal or important relics.

SEEN IN A SNOW HUT, IN LAT. 71° N., APRIL 20, 1859. NOT BROUGHT AWAY.

Two wooden shovels, one of them made of mahogany board, some spear-heads and a bow of English wood; a deal case, which might have served for a telescope or barometer; its external dimensions were—length, 3 feet 1 inch; depth, 3½ inches; width, 9 inches; two brass hinges remained attached to it.



journals to date upon. This time the night is from the south, and one of the Chommel papers gives a pathetic narrative of the departure from that quarter of a band of well-dressed peasants of the better class, all bound for the United States.



### THE SCREW STEAM-YACHT "NORAH CREINA."

THIS elegant new steam-yacht, built from the designs and under the superintendence of Messrs. Newbon and Smith for B. H. Hartley, Esq., has just been completed for sea, and, both under canvas and steam, has proved herself a fast and excellent sea-boat, her performances giving the greatest satisfaction. In her, every recent improvement in yachts has been fully carried out, one of the most important of which is a patent anchor-lift, the invention of her designers, which, in a much smaller space, combines far greater facilities for raising or letting go the anchor than is possessed by either capstan or windlass. Her dimensions are:—Length, 85 ft; beam, 16 ft; depth, 8 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 102 16-94.

The *Norah Creina* has been constructed by Messrs. Westwood and Co., of London Yard, Isle of Dogs, and furnished by them with direct-acting engines, designed by Mr. Harrington, of sixteen nominal horse power.

### THE LOWER JETTY, MARGATE.

OUR Artist's graphic Sketch represents the Lower Jetty, Margate, in the height of the season. This jetty is immediately under the upper one, and is crowded with visitors when the tide is out, being such a cool resort in hot weather. In older times this was the only pier, but changes and improvements have taken place in this much-frequented watering-place; and among them is the present beautiful jetty, usually thronged with Londoners enjoying the breeze off the favoured corner of the Isle of Thanet. The persons represented in our Engraving are well-known portraits. Here, on the stairs, the young ladies "crochet" all the morning. The boatmen pass continually to and fro, crying "Row, row, row, this morning, ladies and gents!" and the voices of the shrimpmen, varying from the shrillest of trebles to the deepest bass, add to the noise, if not to the harmony.

### THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

THE work of repairing the damage caused by the late explosion is proceeding with rapidity. The contract for the completion of the repairs has been made between the Great Ship Company and Mr. Scott Russell for the sum of £5000, one of the clauses of the contract being

framed so as to guard the legal rights of both parties with respect to any decision which may ultimately be arrived at with reference to their liability for the damage caused by the accident. An examination has been made of the boilers of the ship, and the result shows that the furnace-tubes and tube-plates of the two boilers which were connected with the funnel that exploded are uninjured. The shell of each boiler has sustained some slight damage by the shock at the moment of explosion, and one or two of the plates are broken at the spot immediately below the funnel-stool. These plates will be

removed in a day or two, and their place supplied by others. The testing of the boilers by hydraulic pressure will be made before getting up steam, and the ship will not proceed on her voyage until the surveying engineer of the marine department of the Board of Trade has given his certificate that she is in every respect seaworthy.

The *Sherborne Journal*, speaking of the continued attraction of the Great Ship at Weymouth, says:—"The mammoth ship continues the centre of individual attraction, and thousands visited her during the past week. The excursion-trains seemed to arrive almost every minute, and brought thousands each trip. Weymouth has not seen such an overflow of visitors even in the memory of that social prodigy the oldest inhabitant! In the meantime the effects of the unfortunate explosion are being repaired as rapidly as possible. The locality of the accident is converted into one huge workshop, and, of course, somewhat detracts from the prospect on the deck of the vessel."

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Weymouth on Monday as follows:—"The repairs necessary for fitting the *Great Eastern* for sea are daily going forward with the utmost diligence and rapidity. Mr. Crace's artists are busy redecorating the grand saloon. Carpenters and fitters are incessantly at work removing the traces of the late explosion, and restoring the cabins as they were before it happened. The new funnel has been put together on deck, and is nearly finished, and the injured wrought-iron beams and bulkheads have been cut out and preparations made for replacing them with others."

The following is the official report of Mr. Atkinson, the pilot in charge of the *Great Eastern* from Deptford to Portland:—

Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to make the following report on your vessel during the period she has been under my charge as pilot.

On leaving the moorings at Deptford I found the vessel completely under command, in tow of two tugs ahead and two astern, and we proceeded down the river without any difficulty whatever until we reached the bend at Blackwall, which we should have turned without any check but for the presence of a large barque lying mid channel; but even this serious obstruction was overcome without the least accident.

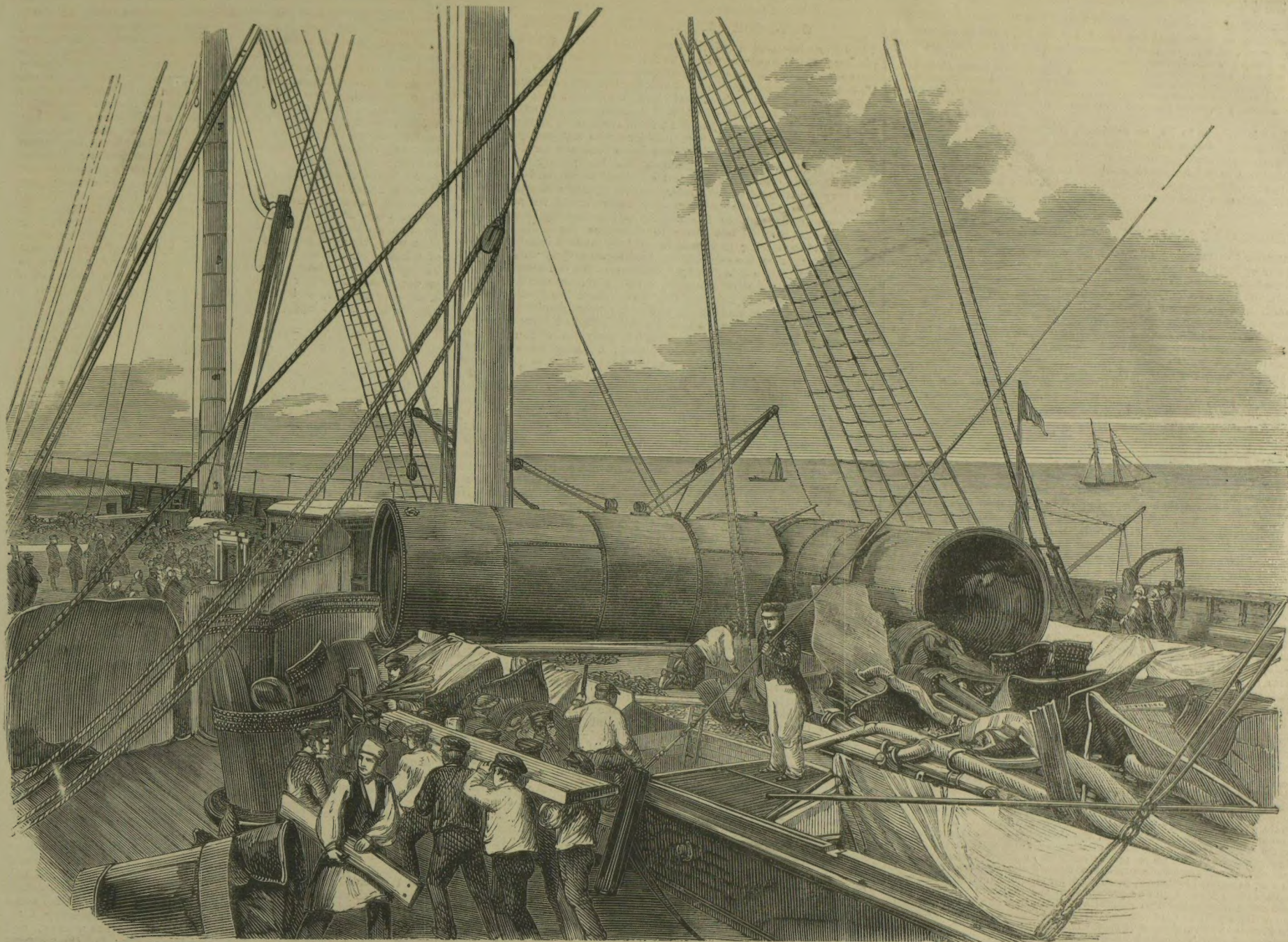
On arriving at Sea Reach I found the vessel so completely under command, with the use of her own paddle-wheels and steam-engines, that I decided on casting off the steam-tugs altogether, and proceeding afterwards without any assistance.

On rounding the North Foreland we experienced a stiff double-reefed



THE LOWER JETTY, MARGATE.





REPAIRING THE ACCIDENT ON THE "GREAT EASTERN."

opsail breeze, during which other vessels were pitching and tossing a good deal; and, on passing the Downs, the wind increased to a close-reef breeze, and many large vessels were lying with two anchors down. Throughout the vessel steered with the greatest ease, and literally without any perceptible motion. We anchored twice before reaching Portland, and on

both occasions with a stiff breeze; but the vessel rode quietly and easily at single anchor with only forty-five fathoms of chain.

On casting off the tug-steamers, which were directed by their owners to accompany us at full speed (which is a rate of 10½ to 11 knots an hour), we rapidly forereached on them and for some time I have no hesitation in

stating that, computing our distance by points on land which admit of no mistake as to distance, we were making fully 14 knots an hour, with both paddle-wheel and screw engines working fully one-third under their pressure.

The misadventure which occurred off Hastings in no way interfered with



WRECK OF THE JERSEY MAIL STEAM-PACKET "EXPRESS" ON THE GRUNES HOULLIERES, ON THE SOUTH-WEST COAST OF JERSEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY R. P. LEITCH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



the working or progress of the vessel, and, with the single engineering accident in question, we made the voyage from Deptford to Portland without any check or interference of any kind.

The vessel is in every respect an excellent seaboat, and I may state without any hesitation that with sufficient sea room she is even more easily handled and under command than an ordinary ship, either sailing-vessel or steamer. I have the pleasure to remain, your obedient servant,

W. F. ATKINSON.

The trial-trip is to be, as originally announced, from Weymouth to Holyhead. Some few of the passengers who had taken berths previous to the accident of the 9th ult. have withdrawn, but other applications have been made, and the number of passengers now on the books of the company is rather more than it was at the date of the vessel leaving the Nore.

#### WRECK OF THE JERSEY MAIL-PACKET "EXPRESS."

EARLY on the morning of Tuesday week the mail-packet *Express* left Jersey for Guernsey and Weymouth, having on board nearly two hundred passengers. The vessel was under the command of Captain Mabb. When off the Corbière she hugged the land too closely, it is said, and struck on a rock called the "Grues Houillères." Great consternation arose, but Mabb said "it was nothing, and all would be right." A second shock was now felt, and Mabb for the first time seemed to understand that the ship was in danger. Fortunately, the *Express* was built in compartments, and, having struck on her port bow, the water had not reached her engines, which were still manageable. Mr. Hamson, deputy harbourmaster of St. Heliers, assisted by Mr. Brett, a boatman of St. Heliers, who took the helm, drove the ship into a snug berth on some rocks a very short distance from the mainland. The next thing was to see to the landing of the passengers, which was accomplished by Mr. Hamson, assisted by the second mate of the *Express*, who is said to have exhibited great activity and judgment. Three persons, however, lost their lives in endeavouring to get into a boat which had been lowered shortly after the disaster. The rest of the passengers were landed by the steamer's boats, plying between the rock and the shore. The three bodies have been found; those of a woman and two men—Philippe Coudray, of the Star Hotel, St. Peter's, Jersey, and that of an English gentleman who had his wife and daughter on board. He imagined that a boat had been lowered, let himself down by a rope, and fell into the water. By the latest accounts we learn that the *Express* is fast breaking up.

The *Express* had an historical celebrity attaching to her, she having been selected in the memorable year of 1818 as one of the fastest boats then afloat by the friends of the fugitive King of the French for the purpose of bringing him to England. It will be remembered the *Express*, Captain Paul, succeeded in embarking his ex-Majesty with the Queen at Havre, and that, regardless of custom-house formalities, she steamed out of harbour, made for the English coast, and succeeded in landing "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" at New-haven.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### VICE-ADMIRAL BRENTON.

VICE-ADMIRAL John Brenton, who died on the 17th ult., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, was a worthy scion of the distinguished naval family of Brenton, Baronets. He was born the 28th of August, 1782, and entered the Navy in August, 1798, where his career was one of continued activity and high repute. He served under several of our ablest Admirals; among others Saumarez, Collingwood, St. Vincent, and Codrington. He shared, when in the *Cesar* flag-ship of Sir James Saumarez, in July, 1801, in the battle of Algeiras, and in the same month assisted in the destruction of two Spanish first-rates and the capture of a French seventy-four off Gibraltar. He was, as acting Lieutenant, present at the evacuation of Minorca, under Captain Hope Stewart, and he proceeded to the Baltic to aid the Russian Admiral Müller in the fitting out of a flotilla of gun boats for the protection of Riga. While thus employed he took part in the expedition against the French and Prussians at Mitau. The Emperor of Russia marked his sense of Brenton's conduct by decorating him with the Order of St. Vladimir of the fourth class. Brenton remained actively occupied until after the peace of 1815. He was a Lieutenant in 1806, a Commander in 1812, a Captain in 1822, Rear-Admiral in 1842, and Vice-Admiral in 1858. Vice-Admiral Brenton married his cousin, Frances, youngest daughter of Rear-Admiral Juhel Brenton, and sister of the gallant Admiral Sir Juhel Brenton, Bart., K.C.B., Governor of Greenwich Hospital, by which lady, who died before him, he had no issue. The Vice-Admiral was cousin also and brother-in-law of the late Captain Edward Pelham Brenton, R.N., and of Lieut. James Wallace Brenton, R.N., killed in action on board the *Petrel*, and was cousin of Sir Laurence Charles Lee Brenton, the present Baronet, and his sister, the present Mrs. Carey, of Rozel, the poetess.

##### PROFESSOR ALISON.

WILLIAM Pulteney Alison, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., late Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, whose lamented death occurred a few days since, in Edinburgh, was the second son of the Rev. Archibald Alison, Prebendary of Sarum, author of "Essays on Taste," by his wife, Dorothea, daughter of Dr. John Gregory, author of "A Father's Legacy to his Daughter," and was the only brother of the present Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., the distinguished historian. He was born in 1790, and, adapting the medical profession, attained the very highest repute for professional knowledge and masterly intelligence. He was First Physician to her Majesty in Scotland. He married, on the 11th of August, 1832, Margaret, daughter of Dr. James Gregory, of Edinburgh, by which lady, who died before him, he had no issue.

##### SIR JAMES STEPHEN, K.C.B.

SIR JAMES Stephen, Professor of Modern History at the University of Cambridge, and formerly Under Secretary for the Colonies, died at Colobon on the 16th ult. He was the son of James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and elder brother of Sir George Stephen, and was born in 1790. He was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He, in 1812, got connected officially with the public service as Counsel of the Colonial Department. For eleven years he was at once counsel for this department and a Chancery barrister in extensive practice. He then retired from the Bar, and, after filling various official appointments, became Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1847, and a K.C.B. (civil) in 1848. He had latterly contributed extensively to the *Edinburgh Review* on subjects relating to the history of the Church, and the development of religious opinions. A collection of these articles was published in two volumes in 1849, under the title of "Essays in Ecclesiastical Biography." In the same year Sir James Stephen was appointed Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. In 1851 he published two volumes, "Lectures on the History of France," which have gone into the third edition.

**TO RESTORE FADED WRITING.**—Mr. Alfred Smea, the chemist, writes to the *Times* explaining how writing which has been obliterated by sea-water may be restored:—"The writing should be lightly once brushed over with diluted muriatic acid, the strength as sold as such at all chemists' shops. As soon as the paper is thoroughly dampened it must be again brushed over with a saturated solution of yellow ferruginous potash, when immediately the writing appears in Prussian blue. In this latter operation plenty of the liquid should be employed, and care should be taken that the brush be not used so roughly as to tear the surface of the paper."

**THE REVENUE RETURNS.**—The *Observer*, in an anticipatory article, informs us that both for the year and the quarter a decided improvement will be shown, with the exception of the income tax, upon which the lowest rate has been in collection. "This quarter all the items in the returns will exhibit an increase. The Board of Trade returns also show a marked improvement. For the eight months ending August 31 the value of British exports was £86,405,885, being an increase of nearly £10,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888.

**GENERAL WIMFFEN**, who is spoken of for the command of the expedition to China, and who is at present in command of a division of the army of Lyons, is the son of a German who came to France in 1789, and got himself naturalised a Frenchman. His family has several branches in Austria and Bavaria, and a member of it, a General in the Austrian army, commanded a corps-d'armée in the late Italian war. At the beginning of hostilities the Austrian General and the French one, who are cousins, sent each other their portraits in photography.

The Board of Trade have directed a formal investigation, under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, into the recent loss of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Alma*, which will be held at the Greenwich Police Court, on Wednesday, the 5th of October next, at ten a.m.

Mr. John Barde Elliott, a well-known Oriental scholar, formerly of the East India Civil Service, has presented to the Bodleian Library a very valuable collection of Persian manuscripts, upwards of a thousand in number, consisting partly of the bulk of the library of the late Sir Gore Ouseley, and partly of private purchases made during the last half century in India. All the manuscripts are in an excellent state of preservation, and are perfect specimens of calligraphy, as well as fair samples of Persian literature.

#### OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.—OCTOBER.

THERE are few periods of the year looked forward to with more pleasure than the autumn; and the 1st of October is a golden day in the sportsman's calendar as the commencement of pheasant-shooting. To ensure first-rate sport there is nothing like a team of well-trained spaniels, strong in the chest and loins, very short in the legs, and who are steady, keen, obedient, and courageous. Great attention must be paid to the breed, for if a taint of the hound, however remote exists, the produce will be wild babblers, who will put up the game at a great distance out of shot, and leave feathers for fluck. The Sussex spaniels are unquestionably the best; very little game escaping their close hunting, and excellent noses, and from their size they are enabled to get under bushes, through strong furze or thick hedgerows, where pointers and setters could not make their way, even if disposed so to do. As battue-shooting is one of our abominations we will not pause to denounce the dull, tame, unexciting, slaughtering propensities of this modern innovation, but proceed at once to the exhilarating, health-preserving amusement of our ancestors, still carried on by sportsmen of the old school. What can excel the delight of a bright, crisp, grey, autumnal morning, with one or two congenial spirits, good dogs, and well-stocked coverts. As pheasants often lie extremely close, winding in among briars and low brushwood, and are sadly addicted to running, the utmost care must be taken in beating out every foot of your ground. Early in the season they prefer grassy, brambly spots, covered with privet; as the season advances they will lie in more open places, especially among pits of water. Where game is not over abundant we should advise the sportsman to commence by beating the skirts of the covert, by which means the birds that have been feeding in the adjoining fields will be hit off; he ought then by degrees to penetrate deeper into it. After traversing the wood with beaters, bipedal or quadrupedal, it is advisable to make a circuit round it so as to get at those birds which may have run or escaped from the interior; a gun or two inside and the rest out will be the best distribution. Before terminating the day's sport we should advise the gunner to ransack every shaw and hedgerow, where, in addition to the "brilliant pheasant" (supposed to be an importation from the River Colohis, rising in the mountains of Armenia, now called Faoz, and falling into the Euxine), "nut-brown partridges," hares (immortalised by Martial, "Inter quadrupes, gloria prima lepus") and rabbits, an additional and unexpected prize in the shape of a woodcock may be added to the bag. A good retriever is an invaluable acquisition to the sportsman, and we have met with many splendid specimens of every breed, size, colour, and shape. The Newfoundland dog from St. John's is, taking it for all in all, the best for the purpose; they can easily be broken in to all kinds of shooting, and their sense of smelling is most acute; they are equally good in cover, on dry land, or in the water, after wounded game, and fully realise the description of Gervais Markham, "evermore loving and desiring toyle, sagacious, strong, lusty, and nimble raungers, both of active foote, wanton tayle, and busie nostrill, that his tayle may be without weariness, his search without changeableness, and yet that no delight nor desire transport him beyond feare or obedience." The retriever should possess the eye of a lynx, the activity of a squirrel, the devotion of an Ariel to fly and do his master's bidding, and the natatorial qualities of a Tahiti islander in the water; a gentle wave of your hand and a "hie-away" should send him through the stiffest brake, make him dash into the most rapid stream, or contend against the congealed particles of some half-frozen pond or lake. Above all, the retriever should be extremely tender-mouthed, for there is nothing more annoying than to find your game mutilated; and no dog can be deemed perfect that does not bring a dead or wounded partridge, pheasant, woodcock, or wildfowl, to his master with scarcely a feather ruffled; or a hare or rabbit with the fur or fluck removed. Many a good day's sport has been marred by the absence of such a dog, or, what is tenfold worse, by the presence of some half-broken, thin-skinned, hard, vice-jawed canine brute, who, wilder than a hawk, and setting obedience at defiance, will put up your game, disturb your coverts, hunt your rabbits, or when footing a wounded hare will chase a fresh one, occasionally bringing you a bird so mangled that the keeper pronounces it to be only fit for baiting a trap, or a hare so torn to pieces that to spit it would be beyond the powers of the culinary artist.

From shooting turn we to the "noble science," for cub-hunting has commenced, shortly to be followed by the more exciting sport. It is now time that the stud should be in first-rate condition to take the field. Fashion in modern days has tyrannically dictated that hunters, instead of having a summer's run at grass, should be confined in a loose box, to be fed occasionally with vetches. We are not advocates for hunters being turned out from April or May to August. A protracted run at grass after the summer has set in, when the ground is no longer cool and moist, at least during the day, and when myriads of flies torment the poor animal from sunrise to sunset, is attended with much evil; as his food ceases to be succulent, aperient, or medicinal, and he is nearly driven mad by the insect plagues that beset him, which cause him to stamp and batter his feet upon the hard, parched land. The happy medium is to turn the horse out immediately after the hunting season is over, and let him remain at grass until the end of June, or sooner if the season becomes dry. By adopting this system the hunter will derive all the benefits of a spring run without any drawbacks, and will be taken up renovated in body and free from all the humours equine flesh is heir to.

While on this subject, a few hints upon the choice of a hunter may not be out of place:—The hunter forms a happy combination of the racehorse with others of inferior speed, but possessing strength, vigour, and activity, and is unquestionably one of the most useful breeds that we have in a country devoted to field sports. He should be thoroughbred, or at least seven-eighths bred, arising from a blood horse and a half or three-parts bred mare, and should seldom be under fifteen one, or more than sixteen hands high, as below that standard he cannot always sufficiently measure the object before him; and, above, he is apt to be awkward at his work. As it is essential that he should be light in hand, his head ought to be small, his neck thin, his crest firm and arched, and his jaws wide. A broad, deep chest is very desirable in the hunter, as by the violent and long-continued exertion of the chase the respiration is exceedingly quickened, and, consequently, more blood is hurried through the veins at a given time than when the animal is at rest. Except there be sufficient space for this, the horse will soon be blown, and possibly be destroyed. The majority of those horses that expire in the field after a severe run are narrow-chested. The loins should be broad, buttocks lean and hard, back short, ribs large, gaskins well spread, quarters long, thighs muscular, the hocks well bent, and well under the horse. The mouth cannot be light and pleasant without the head forms a suitable angle with the neck, and moves easily backward and forward; a horse that continually stretches his nose forward is always fatiguing and unsafe. The shoulders ought to lie rather backward, and come round with a good sweep, and rise well up to the withers; the tail should stand rather high, flat, and bending a little inward; the hips broad, round, and even, and the legs lean, flat, and sinewy. The neck ought rather to be a little too long than too short: the upper part should be small, that the head may have freedom of motion, and the base should have plenty of muscle. The withers should be high, for in proportion to this power of elevation there is usually a lightness before; and the loins broad and muscular. A horse's eye is as true an index of his qualities as the form and motion of the ears are of its spirit and temper. If the eyes are round, black, shining, perfectly transparent, not too big, but rather protuberant, so that they move about their orbits with a quick and lively motion, and in so doing little or none of the white appears, they are good; and the ears will prove equally so, if they are thin, small, evenly set and terminate in a point. The countenance should be cheerful, sprightly, and free from heaviness and gloom; the face lean; the forehead broad, and rather swelling outward; a star or blaze thereon is highly prized, being considered a mark of beauty and courage; the nostrils should be wide; the upper lip ought not to hang over the lower one, but should meet evenly together; and a shallow-mouthed animal is carefully to be avoided. The legs should be short; if they are set too closely together they will interfere with the motion of each other, and thereby greatly hinder speed, cause the horse to stumble and sometimes to fall; the knees should be lean, sinewy,

close-knit, and evenly proportioned; the pasterns strong, straight, rather short, flat, lean, and free from every kind of seam or swelling; and the hoofs, which are the grand foundation of the entire mechanism of the horse, ought to be smooth, tough, rather long, deep at the heel, and either black or dark brown; the hair on the coronet should lie smooth and close, and the frogs large, reading open, and sound. In conclusion, follow the advice of John H. Lethbridge Esq., "Avoid a horse that cuts or brushes; avoid flat feet and low heels; avoid a weak deer-neck. Select one with a well-formed head, big nostril, short neck, deep ribs, short below the knee, width of loin, big thighs, and well-shaped hocks." The above description of what a hunter should be, although excellent, is scarcely to be compared to the following pithy remarks written by Julian, sister of Lord Berners, about the year 1481, and which appeared in a tract upon Hunting, Hawking, and Heraldry, printed by Wynken de Worde, fifteen years afterwards:—"The Proprietyes of a Good Horse. A good horse shoulde have fifteen good proprietyes and condicions: that is to wyte, three of a man, three of a woman, three of a foxe, three of a haare, and three of an asse. Of a man—bold, proude, and hardye; of a woman—fayre-breasted, fayre of hear, and easy to move; of a foxe—a fair taylle, short eeres, and a good trotte; of a haare—a grete eye, a dry heed, and well rennyng; of an asse—a bygge chine, a flat legge, and a good hoof."

#### THE FARM.

THE forty-third number of the *Royal Agricultural Society's Journal* has just appeared. In its appendix we find that the receipts at Chester amounted to £4566 15s. 7d., and that the outlay was £226 beyond it. The awards for stock at the Warwick Meeting are also given, but the cattle list is next to useless, as the names and the pedigrees are studiously omitted. We trust that the council will make some alteration on this head after they have settled the knotty point as to the new secretary. The Journal contains fourteen articles,—one of them from Mr. Crisp, of Butley Abbey, recommending the cultivation of lupines to the notice of occupiers of light, sandy soils, as food for sheep. There is also a smartly-written one on "The Agriculture of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark," which gives, among other things, an interesting account of the Alderney cattle, and a scale of points for both sexes. Thirty-three points make up perfection in the bull, and thirty-six in the cow. Since societies were founded in these islands the value of a first-class cow, four years old, has risen to £25, and that of a two-year-old heifer to £14. The Royal Jersey Society will give no prize to bulls with less than twenty-five points; and, if they have twenty-three points without pedigree, they will award them the honour of being branded, and nothing more. A cow gets no prize unless she has twenty-nine points, and a heifer must have twenty-six. "Ears small and thin, and deep orange within," are the substance of points 10 and 11. Taking cows and heifers together, 1567 were exported from Jersey last year.

The Royal Agricultural prize-subjects for 1889 comprise—The Agriculture of Berkshire; the Application of Manure; Influence of Prices on Farm Management; Late Improvements in Dairy Practice; the Proper Office of Straw on a Farm; Farm Capital; Seedbeds for Agricultural Crops; Adulteration of Seeds; and "Any other Agricultural Subject." The first two subjects will have £50 and £20 prizes awarded to them respectively, and the others £10 each; and all the essays must be sent in by the 1st of March. The prize-money announced is £70 less than last year, while the number of essays is the same.

Agricultural shows have nearly come to an end for this year. The East Cumberland one was very weak in shorthorns, but very fair in Galloways. Mr. Ambler lent a good deal of élat to the Cumberland and Westmorland Meeting by coming with Prince Talleyrand, and his crack shorthorn cow and yearling heifer, to inquire (as Sir James Graham once did) "What will they say at Cocker-mouth?" All three won head prizes, and Prince Talleyrand got the Challenge Cup. Captain Spencer fought hard for the honour of the county, and carried off two firsts, two seconds, and two thirds; but the stranger was too strong for him. A speech at one of these northern meetings might be reasonably recommended to the notice of the wearisome talkers who inflict themselves, autumn after autumn, on agricultural dinners. No one would return thanks for the successful candidates, so at last one of them simply said, "I see much obliged to you for what I see given," and sat down again.

Sales are beginning to set in once more. On Monday Mr. Strafford sells Mr. Ball's herd (at Robert's Walls, near Malahide, nine miles from Dublin), which comprises thirty-three cows and heifers and seventeen bulls. The herd is full of Booth blood, and has been most successful for ten years past at the Irish societies and the two great International Exhibitions at Paris. There are six peahens in it, including Peahen 8th, who beat Maid of Athelstane last July at Dundalk. The prize herd of Mr. J. Brown, of Uffcott, near Swindon, is also for sale by Mr. Strafford on October 18. On the 7th and 8th of the same month 106 Herefords are to be brought to the hammer at Llows Court, near Hay, South Wales; and on the 13th Mr. Shepherd, of Shethin Tarves, Aberdeenshire, sells a large draught from his herd. We hear that Emma, Fidelity, and Young Barmpton Rose have all had calves to Cobham by Royal Butterfly, and that Old Cambridge Rose has travelled up from Cobham to Third Grand Duke's quarters, near Lancaster. In these railway days neither distance nor a fifteen-guinea fee stops shorthorn men when they fancy a particular blood.

**MICHAEL ANGELO.**—A number of drawings and manuscripts by Michael Angelo have just been discovered in that house at Florence which all Italian tourists will remember in the Via Ghibellina. The house has been changing hands lately in consequence of some law proceedings, and has now become the property of the Government. A letter from Florence says: "The Government has appointed a commission to arrange all the memorials, and I have been assured by one of the members of the commission that there have been found in the family archives many drawings of Michael Angelo hitherto unknown, and writings of the highest value, both original prose and poetical composition, from his pen; letters, not only unedited but quite unknown, from the most illustrious men of his times addressed to the artist, and tending to throw a new light on the events of his life. Let us trust that the students of art may rightly avail themselves of these treasures, and may finally write a complete story of Michael Angelo's life and times. The commission is already engaged in preparing the materials for a complete and correct edition of his writings."

**MISADVENTURE TO A ROYAL PARTY.**—The *Courier* of Hamburg has some details of a misadventure which befell the King of Hanover on the Ems:—"The steamer left in the morning of the 17th, at nine o'clock, having on board the King, the Queen, the Hereditary Prince, the two Princesses, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, M. de Bories, Minister of State, and other personages of distinction. The steamer ran aground on a sandbank in the eastern branch of the Ems. She was seen both from Norderney and Norderlich, but the wind was so high that no boatman of Norderney even thought of going out to the steamer. An official of Norderlich, however, put off in a boat, and as he was slowly coming up to the vessel the steamer which plies between Embden and Norderney was seen approaching. The King and party were much pleased to see her, as their position was dangerous, and as the supply of provisions on board was but small. The Embden steamer saw the signals made, and cast anchor at a short distance from the King's vessel. But neither of the steamers had a boat. Meanwhile the Norderlich ferry-boat had arrived, and the Royal family got into it. The Queen and the ladies entered the little cabin, whilst the King and all the gentlemen were obliged to remain on deck, exposed to heavy rain. But the end of their misfortunes had not come, as midway the boat grounded on a sandbank and could not approach either of the steamers. There was now no alternative but to wait some hours exposed to wind and rain, without food, until the tide should have run down sufficiently to allow of returning to the first boat on foot. But when they arrived there no food was to be had. At last the storm passed over, and boats arrived with provisions and wine, which enabled all to wait with patience until the sea allowed the vessel to float."

John Rosier, a stoker employed with a pilot-engine in the yard at the Paddington terminus, was in the act of getting upon the engine while in motion, when he slipped and fell to the ground with his legs between the wheels. The next moment the wheels passed over his legs, almost severing them from the body. He died soon afterwards.

A present of plate, consisting of a large and elegant pair of silver candlesticks (forming a candelabrum), together with a silver antique teakettle, has been presented to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Musters, of the Queen's Own Royal City of Dublin Militia, by the officers of the Prince of Wales's Own Royal Longford Rifles, as a token of their regard and esteem for him as their late commanding officer, together with an appropriate address, signed by the senior officer present.



PRESENTATION OF AN OFFICIAL GOLD COLLAR AND  
BADGE TO THE MAYOR OF RIPON.

THOUGH interesting local historical associations have always clung around the office of Mayor of Ripon, mostly owing to that dimly tangible connection with the far-off Saxon period, evident in the name of Wakeman, which the chief magistrate of the town bore prior to 1604, yet, until within the last twelve months, sufficient interest had not been aroused to induce either the Corporation or the public to supply for his Worship what most of his brethren in other boroughs possessed—an official collar and badge to wear on all public occasions. His Sergeant-at-Mace, who was "all a glitter" with his antique horn and ample silver-bossed and silver-shielded belt, invariably, in processions, threw the Mayor quite into the shade. Since, however, the present respected Chief Magistrate (Robert Kearsley, Esq.) was chosen, his liberality, courtesy, and the able manner in which he has discharged his several duties, has not only called forth a warm expression of applause from his fellow-citizens and the neighbouring clergy and gentry, but has also, fortunately, been the cause of setting on foot a subscription for the handsome chain, lately manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, and which was presented, in all due form, to his Worship and the Corporation on Saturday, September 3, in the Ripon Townhall.

Lieut. Colonel T. M. Byrne, unattached, the chairman of the committee, read an eloquent address to the Mayor; and C. Oxley, Esq., J.P., and Capt. Slayter Smith, J.P., invested his Worship with the collar and badge. After a suitable reply from the Mayor, and thanks accorded to the chairman, the Corporation, and those gentlemen who had assembled to witness the ceremony, sat down to wine and dessert in the council-room.

The chain, which is a superb specimen of the skill of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, weighs about 30 ounces. Massive links of gold connect bugle-horns strung, and rosettes, of the Tudor form, at proper intervals. On the rosettes are laid shields enamelled white, and bearing the badges of eight of the oldest trading companies of Ripon. Above the badge, and forming part of the collar, is a shield displaying the famous Ripon Spur. Over this are the Royal initials; and around the shield, on a nicely-arranged label, the appropriate inscription—"Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain."

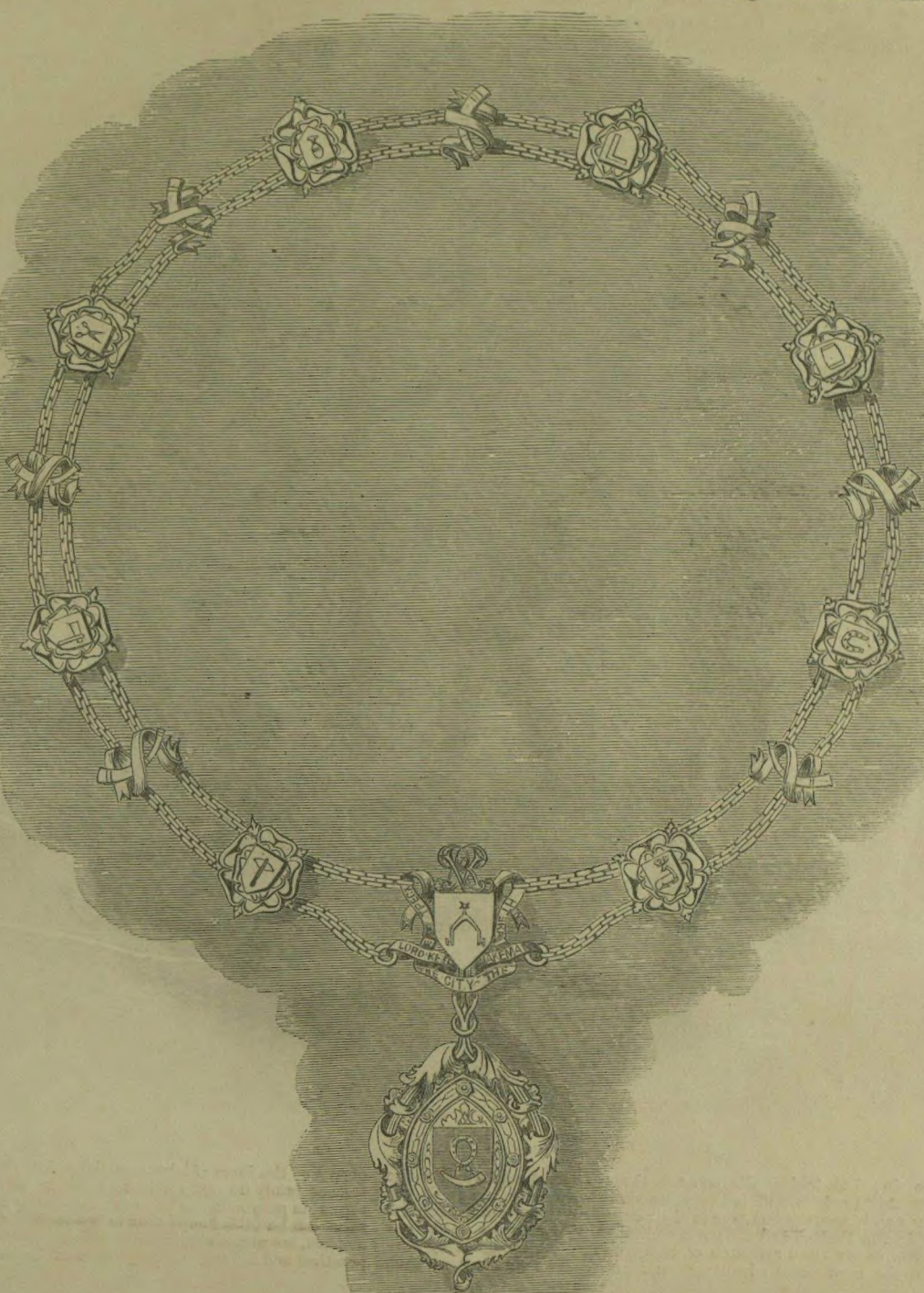
**THE WINDSOR RAPHAEL DRAWINGS.**—Photographs of the original drawings by Raphael, in the Royal Library at Windsor, have been recently taken at the expense of the Prince Consort, and the negatives presented to the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, from which impressions will be supplied to schools of art and the public generally at the cost of paper and printing.

**THE FALL OF THE O'NEILLS.**—Sir Francis O'Neill, the sixth Baronet, the descendant of a race of kings, representative of the dashing dragon of Edgemoor, and the cousin of three peers, Mornington, Dunsany, and Meath, rented a cabin of four apartments in the village of Slane, in Meath, and kept in it a small huckster's shop and dairy, the produce of two cows, while his two horses and carts, last remnant of his stock, attended by his second son, John O'Neill, carted flour for hire from the mills of Slane to Dublin! In that humble cabin the aged and poverty-stricken Baronet was visited in the month of May, 1798, by John, the first Viscount O'Neill, and his two sons, Charles and John, the late Earl and the last Viscount, on their way to Shane's Castle; for John, the first Lord O'Neill, princely in mind as he was exalted in station, never turned his face from a poor relation. On that occasion Sir Francis O'Neill took a melancholy pleasure in showing to his Lordship the last remnant of his family plate, a silver cream-ewer and tablespoon, engraved with his crest, the hand and dagger, also the patent of baronetcy, with its large, old-fashioned wax seal, and his parchment pedigree, tracing his descent from the prince school-master, Nial of Scythia and Egypt. And in a little outhouse shop in that humble yard, he also pointed out his broken carriage, emblazoned with his arms, the red hand of O'Neill, which was almost effaced and illegible from exposure to wind and rain. Fit emblem it was of the broken fortunes of his house! The noble Viscount did not live to fulfil the promise he then made to better the condition of this reduced gentleman of his house, for in a short month afterwards he was in his grave, barbarously and treacherously murdered at Antrim by the rebels of Kilhead. Sir Francis O'Neill himself, shocked by the event, and by the feeling that the last reed on which he depended was broken, soon followed, and in the year 1799 was placed beside his father, Sir Henry, in the grave, inside the ruins of the old Church of Mount Newton. In a year and a half after his interment his wife, the Lady O'Neill, was laid by his side.—*Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families."*

## BANDON MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this building took place on Monday, the 5th of September. The site was liberally granted by Zachariah Hawkes, Esq. It commands both mountain and ocean scenery, and the distance from any other school so great that many children in the parishes of Desertserges,

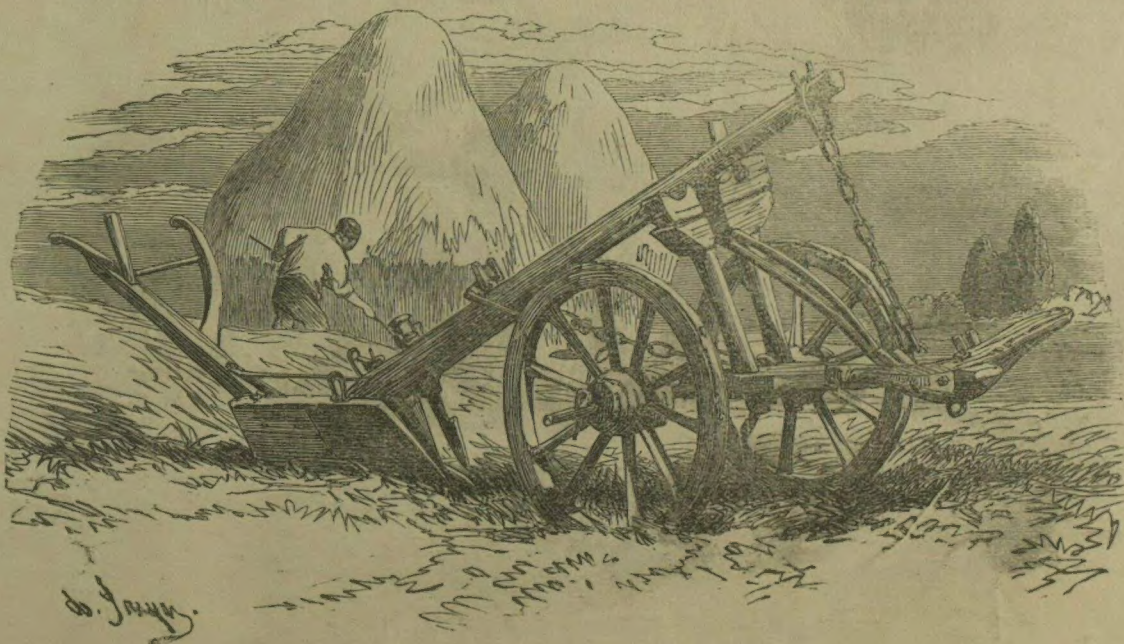
Garrino, Kilbrittain, and Ballymodan will be constant attendants. The committee have spared no expense in providing proper building materials, and the cut stone Gothic window ornaments now completed prove the good taste already displayed. At the appointed hour a vast number of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, with their families and friends, had assembled, together with those most interested in the building. The Earl of Bandon



OFFICIAL GOLD COLLAR AND BADGE RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF RIPON BY HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS.

(who had kindly accepted the duty of laying the stone), the committee, clergy, and parish authorities having taken up their assigned posts, the Rev. James Gillock read several appropriate psalms and collects, and offered up a prayer imploring the Almighty blessing on the important work just commenced and upon those engaged in it, and those who would derive benefit from it by receiving a good education, founded on the Sacred Scriptures, within its walls. The 100th Psalm was then sung, and a massive trowel and hammer of silver being handed to Lord Bandon, he proceeded, with the assistance of the committee, to lay the foundation-stone, into which a roll of parchment, setting forth the object of the building, and coins of the realm sealed up in a bottle, had been previously inserted. Prayers having been offered up by the Rev. James Gillock, and "Praise God" having been sung, the ceremony was concluded. A commodious tent well supplied with refreshments had been provided by the committee, to which all present, numbering 200, were then invited.

The *Constitution*, a Cork paper, from which we have abridged the above account, states that it is the intention of the committee to complete the work without delay.



FRENCH AGRICULTURE.—STACKING.

## FRENCH HUSBANDRY.

WE continue from our last Number the series of Agricultural Scenes in France from sketches by M. Jacque, an able French artist. The Engravings generally need but little explanation, but we would call our readers' attention especially to the little gem entitled "In the Farmyard," a bit of nature rendered in a manner which has seldom been surpassed. "The Thrashers" also merit a passing word. These good folk, with whose labour the introduction of machinery has not yet interfered, follow their useful calling as of yore, striking 10,820 blows in eleven hours, thrashing in that time from seventy-five to eighty-five bundles of wheat weighing each from seventeen to twenty pounds, and this they continue to do with the knowledge that machines exist which could accomplish the same amount of labour in about a thirtieth of the time.

A correspondent of the *Economist* writes as follows on the subject of French husbandry:—

"Having occasion to visit Paris and several of the districts around that city, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to make inquiries and observations on the prospects of the French husbandmen. Along



THE EARL OF BANDON LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF BANDON MOUNTAIN SCHOOL, IN CORK.

the whole line of the Railway Du Nord, from the coast to Paris, nothing can look more healthy than the wheat crops. The plant is full, and more forward and luxuriant than in England, although, from the appearance of numerous remains of snow-drifts, the snow must have lingered longer with our neighbours than with us. An excursion to Blois afforded the means of inspecting a much finer district than that to the north of Paris, and here we found the wheat crops still more luxuriant and forward. The whole distance, however, to Blois—about 120 miles—presents a picture of fertility and good cultivation. The subsoil is calcareous, limestone and chalk for the most part, with considerable breadths of gravel. In places the soil becomes thin, and is chiefly occupied by wood, but not to any great extent, for the diligent industry of the French husbandmen, throughout this large tract, leaves no corner of ground uncultivated which can by any means be rendered available. In most places the size of the various patches proves that the extent of land occupied by one person must be small; but large farmhouses and homesteads, and two, three, and even four pairs of horses at work together, showed that there are farms of considerable extent; and they appeared to be more numerous than we anticipated. Nothing, however, can exceed the clean and careful cultivation which is universal. The soil, being friable, admits of easy tillage, and one horse and a horse and a donkey harnessed together are constantly seen at work. But the great part of the tillage is performed with a good pair of stout horses, always in good condition, for we see nothing of such apparently half-fed farm-horses as we frequently meet with in England. Large breadths of clover are grown, and the plant looks very thick and healthy. With the exception of some pieces of lucern, clover appears to be the only green crop cultivated, the proportion of grain-cropping being very large—we should say nearly three-fourths of the whole. Manure is extensively applied to the spring crops—chiefly barley—now in the course of sowing, such manure being put on fresh and undecayed. Indeed, the abundance of straw would seem to be great in proportion to the stock kept, for the manure is generally but little made. Stacks of straw in the fields are numerous, evidently made where the corn has been thrashed, and we frequently observed two years' and in some few instances three years' straw remaining in stack. No sheep appear to be kept in this district.

"North of Paris we noticed many flocks of sheep and cattle grazing. About Orleans vineyards prevail, and from there to Blois the staple industry of the country is vine-growing. At this season the vines are being dressed and tied up to sticks, about three feet in length. Nothing can exceed the care with which the vineyards are cultivated. The long hours of the agricultural day in France are most remarkable. We noticed many teams at plough as late as seven o'clock in the



## F R E N C H

## A G R I C U L T U R A L

## S C E N E S .



THRASHING

evening; they do not, however, get over the ground so rapidly as our own ploughmen in our best-managed districts. The general aspect of the rural population seems to betoken considerable ease, accompanied, probably attained, by much frugality. One main distinction between the French husbandry and our own seems to be that they rely more on careful tillage and less on heavy manuring than

we do; but, taking the country through, we doubt whether the acreable produce will fall very far short of our own. The French have an immense advantage in their entire freedom from hedgerows, hedgerow timber, and the game and other vermin which infest our fields under the protection of hedgerows; and, though they have not the mechanical advantages and power of combining on each

operation the force of labour our large farmers who farm well enjoy, they certainly do not suffer so much as we do from deficiencies of capital in proportion to the extent of land occupied. On the whole, there can be little doubt that in husbandry, as well as in some other matters, we may usefully consider many parts of the system of our practical and industrious neighbours of La Belle France."



IN THE FARMYARD.



AT THE WELL.